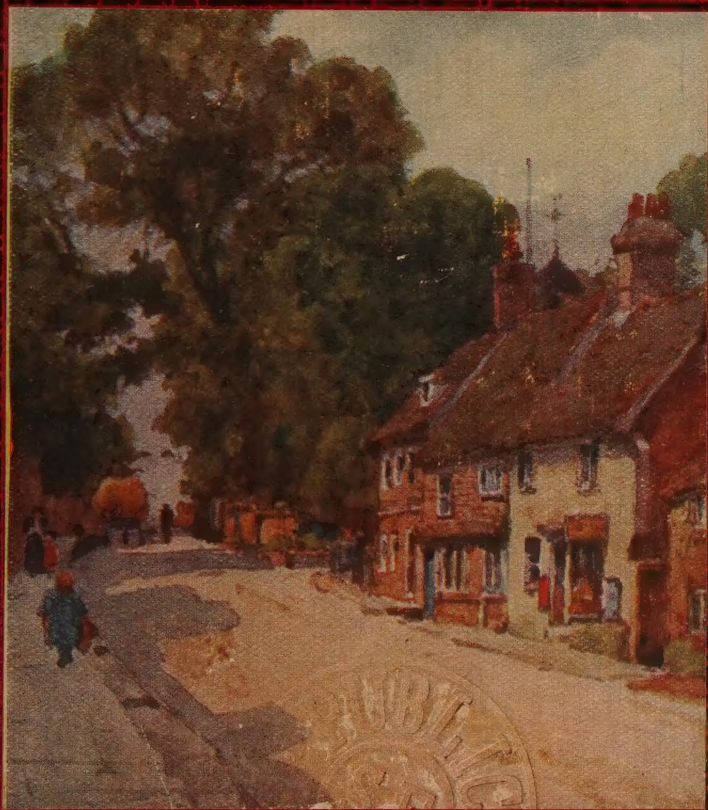


SUSSEX



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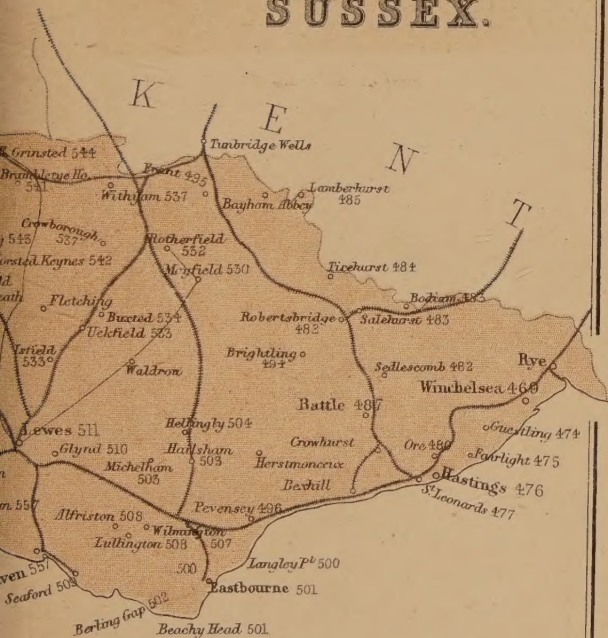
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BLACK'S GUIDE TO SUSSEX

BY

J. E. MORRIS

B.A.

WITH FOUR
ILLUSTRATIONS
IN COLOUR
AND EIGHT
MAPS & PLANS

SIXTEENTH EDITION.

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The present (16th) edition has been carefully revised and brought up to date, and, as far as possible, the populations have been corrected from the Census results of 1921.

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NOTE

FOR information as to the times at which the public are admitted to the various buildings, etc., described in the body of the book, the reader is referred to the coloured pages. In every case in which this information is afforded, a dagger (†) is affixed to the mention of the place in the body of the book.

The distance in brackets succeeding the main mention of a place indicates the distance of the place from its nearest railway station. Where the name of the railway station is different from that of the place, the name of the station is given, but not otherwise. Thus "Piddinghoe [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Newhaven]" signifies that Piddinghoe is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Newhaven, and that Newhaven is its nearest railway station. On the other hand, "Harting [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m.]" indicates that Harting is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the station of the same name.

"Hotel," as used in this book, generally signifies a house of superior pretensions to "inn"; but most (or all) of the inns mentioned in brackets lay themselves out, in different degrees of excellence, for the accommodation of tourists, and are better than mere village public-houses.

The vast majority of Sussex churches are kept open, but the Editor has decided that it is wiser not to specify the fact in the case of any particular church, as changes may take place from time to time, and it is difficult to attain to exactitude.

The fifteenth edition of "Black's Guide to Sussex" was an entirely new work, and was based almost entirely on intimate personal knowledge. Almost every old building described in it, and (with four exceptions—Ticehurst, Patcham, Southwick, and Kingston Bousey) every old church, has been examined by the writer, in the vast majority of cases during the spring of 1919; and the descriptions here given are based upon notes then made upon the spot. The writer wishes to express his obligation to Mr. A. M. Morris, by whom the bulk of the book has been read in proof, and to whose extensive knowledge of the county, now kindly placed at his disposal, he is indebted for the avoidance of some errors.

MAPS AND PLANS

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RAILWAY, MOTOR-BUS AND COACH
INFORMATION, GOLF CLUBS, AND
HOURS OF ADMISSION TO PUBLIC
BUILDINGS

RAILWAY AND MOTOR-BUS COMMUNICATIONS

I.

THE Southern Railway (London and Brighton section) has almost a monopoly of Sussex.

(1) The main line from London to Brighton [$50\frac{1}{2}$ m.], by which the latter town is reached from the capital in a little over an hour, virtually intersects the county, which it enters between Horley and Three Bridges, from N. to S., corresponding roughly with the modern County Council division between East and West Sussex. At Three Bridges a short link line is given off to the W. to Horsham; whilst a second branch runs E. to East Grinstead and Tunbridge Wells. From Haywards Heath a loop connects with Horsted Keynes Junction.

(2) From Wivelsfield Station [10 m. short of Brighton] an important branch turns E. for Lewes [50 m.], Eastbourne [$65\frac{3}{4}$ m.], Bexhill [$71\frac{1}{2}$ m.], and Hastings [$76\frac{1}{4}$ m.]. By a short loop line through the Downs between Lewes and Brighton the latter town is brought into direct communication with its two important rivals to the E. From Lewes there is also a branch to Newhaven and Seaford.

(3) From Brighton an important trunk line runs due W. along the coast, past Shoreham, Worthing [$10\frac{1}{2}$ m.], Ford Junction [$19\frac{3}{4}$ m.; drop line to Littlehampton. 2 m.], Barnham Junction [$22\frac{1}{4}$ m.; drop line to Bognor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.], Chichester [$28\frac{1}{2}$ m.], and Havant [$39\frac{1}{4}$ m.; just short of which it leaves the county] to Portsmouth [$44\frac{1}{2}$ m.]. In conjunction with the line [already mentioned] from Brighton to Hastings, there is thus a complete line of communication along the coast from Portsmouth to Hastings.

(4) From London another main line of railway [the Mid-Sussex], proceeding through Surrey by way of Epsom and Dorking, enters the county a little N. of Warnham Station [37 m.], and proceeds thence in a more or less south-westerly direction, through Horsham [39 m.], Pulborough [50 m.], and Arundel [$58\frac{1}{4}$ m.] to Ford Junction [$60\frac{3}{4}$ m.], where it joins the line [above] from Brighton to Portsmouth. From Horsham a cross-country line proceeds by way of Steyning [$15\frac{1}{2}$ m.] to Shoreham [20 m.]; whilst from Pulborough a loop line runs W. to Midhurst [11 m.], and thence turns S., through the Downs, to Chichester [23 m.].

All the above main lines, from London to Lewes, Eastbourne and Hastings; from London to Lewes and Newhaven; from London to Brighton; from Hastings to Brighton, Worthing, Chichester, and Portsmouth; and from London, via Horsham and Pulborough, to Chichester and Portsmouth, are traversed by expresses. Worthing and Hove are also brought into direct communication with London by a series of expresses that traverse the loop between Hove and Preston Park, and thus avoid the delay of entering the terminal Brighton Station.

(5) In addition to the above, the Brighton section has also three minor routes that traverse very interesting districts of East Sussex. The first of these proceeds from East Grinstead, by way of Horsted

Keynes Junction [*above*], to Lewes; the second from Groombridge Junction [on the Brighton section line from London to Tunbridge Wells], by way of Crowborough and Uckfield, to Lewes; and the third from Groombridge Junction, by way of Mayfield and Hailsham, to Polegate Junction, where it joins the main line from London and Lewes to Eastbourne and Hastings.

It will thus be seen that the whole of Sussex is covered by what is practically a network of railways, all belonging to one company, so that very few villages in any part of the county are more than a few miles from the nearest station.

In addition to the above, the Southern Railway (S.E. and C.R. section) has an important main line from London to Hastings, which enters East Sussex a little beyond Tunbridge Wells, and proceeds by way of Battle, with a loop from Crowhurst Junction [$57\frac{1}{2}$ m.] to Bexhill [$4\frac{1}{2}$ m.]; as well as a branch from Ashford, in Kent [on the main line from London to Dover], to Hastings, which reaches Sussex a little short of Rye, and serves that town and Winchelsea. The former of these two routes affords perhaps the prettiest railway ride in the county. The Southern Railway (L. and S.W.R. section) has also a short branch on the extreme W. side of the county from Petersfield [in Hampshire] to Midhurst.

II.

Sussex is perhaps less over-run by motor-buses than the neighbouring counties of Kent and Surrey. Objectionable as these are to the cyclist and pedestrian, some of them may occasionally be of service to the tourist. Perhaps the chief centre of motor-bus activity is Tunbridge Wells. The notes given below are, of course, subject to constant alterations; the number of buses along any given route may possibly be increased in the summer.

I.—Tunbridge Wells to Crowborough, by Eridge Green, in 45 min. Three times in each direction on week-days.

II.—Tunbridge Wells to Mayfield, via Frant and Mark's Cross, in 50 min. Three times in each direction on week-days [four on Saturdays].

III.—Tunbridge Wells and Ticehurst, via Frant and Wadhurst, in 1 hr. Three times in each direction on week-days.

All the above services start from the so-called Auto-Car Centre, a little N. of the Opera House, in Tunbridge Wells.

IV.—Maidstone to Hastings, via Hawkhurst, Hurst Green, Robertsbridge, and Battle, in 3 hr. 10 min. Twice a day in each direction on week-days.

V.—Hastings to Eastbourne, via Bexhill, Ninfield, Hurstmonceux, Hailsham, and Polegate, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Three times a day in each direction on week-days.

VI.—Hastings to Tenderden, via Sedlescombe, Staple Cross, and Northiam, in 2 hr. Once a day in each direction on week-days only.

All the Hastings motor-buses depart from, and arrive at, Wellington Square.

VII.—Worthing to Storrington. Several times daily.

VIII.—Haslemere to Midhurst. Three times daily.

LIST OF GOLF CLUBS IN SUSSEX

Ashdown Forest [see under Forest Row].	Forest Row, Royal Ashdown Forest, ladies, 9 holes.
Bexhill, 18 holes.	Frant, 9 holes.
„ Cooden Beach, 18 holes.	Goodwood, 18 holes.
Birling Manor [see under Eastbourne].	Handcross, 9 holes.
Bognor, 9 holes.	Hastings, 18 holes.
Brighton and Hove, 18 holes.	„ St. Leonards, 18 holes.
„ „ ladies, 9 holes.	Haywards Heath, 18 holes.
Brighton, Dyke, 18 holes.	Heathfield, 9 holes.
„ East, 18 holes.	Hollingbury Park [see under Brighton].
„ Hollingbury Park, 18 holes.	Horsham, 9 holes.
„ West Hove, 18 holes.	„ Mannings Park, 18 holes.
Burgess Hill, 9 holes.	„ West, 9 holes.
Chichester, 18 holes.	Hove, West [see under Brighton].
Cooden Beach [see under Bexhill].	Lewes, 18 holes.
Crawley, 18 holes.	Littlehampton, 18 holes.
Crowborough Beacon, 18 holes.	Midhurst, 18 holes.
„ „ ladies, 18 holes.	Newhaven, 9 holes.
Dyke [see under Brighton].	Piecombe, 18 holes.
Eastbourne, Birling Manor, 9 holes.	Rye, 18 holes.
„ Downs, 18 holes.	St. Leonards [see under Hastings].
„ Royal, 18 holes.	Seaford, 18 holes.
„ „ ladies, 9 holes.	Selsey, 18 holes.
„ [See also Willingdon].	Shoreham, 18 holes.
Forest Row, Royal Ashdown Forest, 18 holes.	Uckfield, 18 holes.
	West Horsham [see under Horsham].
	West Hove [see under Brighton].
	Willingdon, 18 holes.
	„ ladies, 18 holes.
	Worthing, 18 holes [and 9 holes for ladies].

COACHING, Etc.

Coaches and char-a-bancs during the season make excursions from the big watering-places to spots of interest in the neighbourhood. It is not easy, however, to give details as to these, and the visitor will find no difficulty in getting information on the subject when on the spot by consulting the notices that from time to time are hung up in the hotels, are exhibited in the town, or are advertised in the local papers and programmes of entertainments, etc.

HOURS OF ADMISSION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MUSEUMS, RUINS, Etc.

Amberley Castle [p. 138].—The grounds of the Castle are private, and there are no stated days for admission.

Arundel.—The **Keep** [p. 142] and **Dairy** [p. 146] of Arundel Castle are shown on Mondays, between 1 and 4 p.m., from April to the end of September. Tickets of admission are obtainable at the Norfolk Hotel, Arundel, free of charge.

The **Fitzalan Chapel** [p. 144] is shown any week-day at a charge of 6d. per head, the proceeds going to charities. Application to be made to the lodge-keeper at the main entrance lodge to the castle at the top of High Street.

Atherington Bailiff's Court [p. 147].—Admission at a small fixed fee.

Battle Abbey [p. 14].—According to existing arrangements, part of the grounds and ruins are open to visitors on Tuesdays only from 11 to 5 at a charge of 6d. for each person [children under five, free].

Bayham Abbey, Kent [p. 7].—The ruins are open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Easter onwards [including Easter Monday], the charge being 6d. per person.

Bignor Roman Villa [p. 136].—Shown every day from 11 to 5, from Easter to October, the charge being 1s. per person, and 1s. extra for the guide.

Bodiam Castle [p. 11].—Open every week-day from 10 till sundown. Admission, 6d. each.

Bramber Castle [p. 99].—Admission, 1d. Open every week-day.

Brede Place [p. 25].—No general admission.

Brighton.—**Booth Museum** [p. 73].—Open on week-days from 10 to dusk, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 5. Admission free.

Museum [p. 73].—Open on week-days from 10 to dusk, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 5. Admission free.

Pavilion.—Open on week-days.

Chichester.—**Bishop's Palace** [p. 112].—The *Chapel*, etc., are generally shown on application at the door near the S.W. end of the Cathedral.

Cathedral [p. 105].—Open on week-days from Mattins to Evensong, and until 6 p.m. in the summer months. Fee for visiting the locked portions [chancel, transepts, lady chapel, etc.], 6d. each person. Bell tower, 6d. extra.

Priory Park [p. 113].—Open 9 a.m. to sunset. Admission free, including the remains of the Greyfriars Monastery.

Chichester.—**St. Mary's Hospital** [p. 112].—Shown to visitors between 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.0 p.m., from November to March; and between 10 to 1 and 2 to 5 p.m. from March to November (except on Sundays); admission, 3d. each person.

Christ's Hospital [p. 132].—The **Chapel**, the **Dining-hall** and **Big School** are shown on application to the porter.

Cowdray House [p. 121].—The ruins are open every day free of charge.

Eastbourne.—**Compton Place** [p. 32].—No admission.

East Grinstead.—**Sackville College** [p. 60].—The public are allowed to view the college on application to the portress any day between 10 and 5.

Goodwood House [p. 117].—Parties to the number of not more than thirty-five are admitted on Mondays and Thursdays (during July on Thursdays only) at 2, at 3, and at 4 o'clock; admission 6d. No children under twelve are admitted, and tickets must be obtained at the front entrance for the particular hour desired (no tickets issued in advance). The house is closed during Goodwood week.

Hardham Priory [p. 136].—Visitors are generally admitted to view the ruins of the Chapter-house on application at the adjoining farm.

Hastings.—**Brassey Institute** [p. 6].—The Museum is open free, except on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and during the last week in September, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 10 to 4.30; and on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Bank Holidays from 10 to 8.

Castle [p. 4].—Open on week-days only from daylight to dusk. Admission, 3d. each; children under twelve, 2d. each. Dungeons, 6d. extra.

St. Clement's Caves [p. 5].—Open every week-day from 10 a.m. Admission, 6d. Children, 3d.

Hurstmonceux Castle [p. 38].—The gardens are open on payment of a small fee on Wednesdays.

Lancing College [p. 82].—Visitors can see over the buildings in Term-time on Thursday, Tuesday, and Saturday afternoon, by giving forty-eight hours' notice to the Secretary. In the holidays, permission can be obtained on any week-day at the Porter's Lodge.

Lewes.—**Anne of Cleve's House** [p. 52].—Admission on payment of small fee.

Castle [p. 49].—Open to the public from 10 to sunset. Admission, 6d. per person. Joint ticket for Castle and Museum, 9d.

County Hall [p. 54].—Shown on application.

Museum [Barbican House; p. 51].—Open to the public from 10 to sunset. Admission, 6d. per person. Joint ticket for Castle and Museum, 9d.

Museum at Old Town Hall.—Collection of Sussex birds. Admission, Mondays and Fridays, 3d.

Priory Ruins [p. 51].—Key at Cruttenden's, Confectioner, Southover. Small fee for admission.

Town Hall [p. 54].—The staircase may be seen on entering by the main door.

Mayfield [p. 35].—Parts of the Old Palace, including the Chapel, are shown to visitors who have previously obtained a permit by writing to the Rev. Mother Superior. This permit is willingly granted.

Michelham Priory [p. 38].—The tenant is forbidden to show the interior except on the production of a written order from Mr. J. A. Gwynne of Folkington. Ordinary visitors, however, will find themselves sufficiently repaid by the inspection of the outside of the gate-house and the general grouping.

Parham House [p. 139].—No admission.

Parkminster [p. 96].—Certain parts of the Charterhouse of St. Hugh—*e.g.*, the Church, a cell, the Chapter-house, and the Cloisters—may be visited at 12 and 3.30 on every week-day by men only. Women are never allowed to enter, though there is an exterior parlour where they may wait while men go round.

Petworth House [p. 127].—Open to visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Parties not exceeding thirty in number at one time will be shown round at 11 and 12, and at 2 and 3 on each day.

Pevensay.—**Castle** [p. 28].—The Roman enclosure is intersected by a public footpath, and the later mediæval castle is also open to the public.

Mint House [p. 29].—The interior may be inspected from 9 till dusk every week-day. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

Rye.—**Augustinian Priory** [p. 24].—The interior may be inspected at a small fee, but there is really nothing to see inside.

Flushing Inn [p. 22].—The interior may be inspected on payment of a small fee.

Mermaid Inn [p. 24].—The lower rooms are shown at a charge of 6d. per head between 11 and 12.30, and 2.30 and 4.30.

Town Hall [p. 22].—Shown on application to the caretaker.

Ypres Tower [p. 23].—The caretaker resides at an adjacent cottage.

Shulbrede Priory [p. 118].—Members of archæological societies are permitted to view the interior by the courtesy of the owner, but all other visitors must bring a letter of introduction.

Wilmington Priory.—The visitor will probably be allowed to view the ruins on application at the farm.

Winchelsea.—**The Grey Friars** [p. 20].—Visitors are admitted to see the ruins on Monday from 10 to 5 by ticket obtained at the entrance-gate on payment of 6d. for adults and 3d. for children.





GUIDE TO SUSSEX

SECTION I.—HASTINGS.

(See note on p. iii.)

Railway Stations.—(1) *Hastings*. This is the joint terminus of the main L.B. & S.C.R. from London Bridge and Victoria ($76\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and of the S.E. & C.R. line from Charing Cross and Cannon Street ($62\frac{1}{2}$ m.). It is also the terminus of the S.E. & C.R. from Ashford, by Rye. All trains to and from Hastings begin or end their journey at this station. But all trains of both companies, with the exception of the Ashford line, call also in both directions at the St. Leonards station of (2) *Warrior Square*; whilst those of the Brighton Co. stop also at (3) *Marina*, and those of the South-Eastern at (4) *West St. Leonards Station*, which closely adjoin one another at the extreme W. edge of St. Leonards. The Ashford trains also call at the suburban station of (5) *Ore*.

Hotels (almost all on the sea-front, and here arranged in order from W. to E.—In St. Leonards: *Sussex*; *Royal Victoria*; *Highlands* (near the golf-links). Beyond Warrior Square: *Eversfield*; *Alexandra*; *Palace*; *Albany*; *Queen's*.

These are the most expensive. The rest in Hastings proper are to some extent commercial houses: *Castle*; *Royal Oak*; *Royal Albion*; *Waverley Temperance*.

Private Hotels.—*Edinburgh*; *Warrior House*; etc., in Warrior Square; *Craig-y-Don*, to the W. of Warrior Square. Except in holding a licence, these are hardly to be distinguished from the **Boarding-houses**, of which there is great abundance. The following list does not profess to be complete. In St. Leonards: *Warrior Mansion*; *Riviera*; *Weymouth House*; *Hanover House*; *Lonsdale*; *Eversfield Mansion*; *Eversfield House*; *Medlew*; *Everton*; *Drayton House*; *Stafford House*; with many others in and about Warrior Square. In Hastings: *Gildersleeve's*; *Sandringham*; *Abbotsford House*; *Robertson House*; *Chatsworth*; *The Belgrave*; *Cornwallis*; etc. Also many in and about Wellington Square.

Restaurants (and Tea-Rooms).—*The Creamery*, 23, Robertson Street, Hastings; *Black Cat Tea-Rooms*, White Rock, Hastings, and *Marina*, St. Leonards.

Post Office.—Queen's Road.

Bathing.—Fair on the whole, with a shingly beach, with patches of sand and rock at low tide. Bathing-machines at several points along the Esplanade; whilst at each end is a strip where men may bathe without restrictions. "The shelf of shingle hidden behind the fishing-boats at Hastings makes one of the best and most popular bathing-places on the coast, its position freeing it from all restrictions, while for a copper or two the unprepared stranger may be provided with a towel and a plank to stand on, and a boat is kept ready in case he gets into trouble. The free bathing-ground at the west end below 'Bo-Peep' is not quite so recommendable. At both, in rough weather, caution is necessary, as has been shown of late by some unfortunate accidents."

Population.—66,496.

NOWHERE else in England, not even excepting Whitby, is there so sharp a division between old town and modern watering-place as at Hastings. The ancient Cinque Port, in fact, remains untouched in the depths of its narrow valley, between East Cliff and Castle Hill; and connects only by a single thin line of old-fashioned houses with the modern pleasure resort to the W. of it, which almost imperceptibly—the arch on the Esplanade between the two was removed in 1895—melts into the still more recent St. Leonards. Modern Hastings has spread in ugly suburbs for some miles towards the N., absorbing what were once the rural villages of Hollington and Ore, and rendering it a tedious business (and this is perhaps the principal drawback of Hastings) to get clear from the town into the country. But the old historic borough, shut in between steep hillsides that are largely public property, and cannot therefore be built on—if anyone, indeed, should even wish to build on slopes of such precipitous abruptness—still slumbers in its hollow, maintaining its old character (ever since the harbour silted up, and it ceased to be a port) of fishing-village pure and simple: an isolated community, much related by inter-marriage, and undisturbed by the gay modernity that pulsates at its doors.

Curiously enough, the original town of Hastings was situated, like the modern watering-place, to the *west* of Castle Hill. Here was a small harbour, and here a mint was established by King Athelstane in 924. The silting up of the harbour, however, even prior to the Conquest, involved the shifting of the town to a second small harbour to the *east* of Castle Hill, and thus arose the present Old Town on its cramped, but picturesque, site. The great event in the history of Hastings is the coming here of William and the Norman army im-

mediately after the landing at Pevensey (p. 27), and here they waited the arrival of Harold till the actual morning of the battle of Senlac, when they broke up their camp and advanced to Telham Hill. Hastings afterwards became the military centre of the eastern Rape of Sussex, and its custody was committed to the Earl of Eu. Later, it ranked nominally as the chief of the Cinque Ports, though gradually eclipsed in commerce and general importance by Winchelsea (p. 19) and Rye (p. 21). The final destruction of the second harbour by a great storm in the time of Elizabeth at length completed its discomfiture, and the town subsided peacefully into little more than a fishing-village, with a tradition of former greatness, till the tide of fashion was turned in its direction, largely through the influence of Dr. Baillie, towards the end of the 18th cent. Among other visitors came Lord Byron and Charles Lamb, but the latter has left on record that he found the place "detestable," as he also found Brighton and Eastbourne. "I love town, or country; but this detestable Cinque Port is neither." The visitors made him furious—mere pretenders to enjoyment: "What are their foolish concert-rooms, if they come, as they would fain be thought to do, to listen to the music of the waves? All is false and hollow pretension." Thomas Campbell, on the contrary, resided here five years, and was here inspired to write his "View from St. Leonards," which has certainly, however, no local application, and might just as well have been written of the sea at any other place. Among other distinguished visitors were Louis Napoleon and Louis Philippe; and Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Titus Oates—if one may be forgiven for naming them in the same breath—were both natives. Mr. Coventry Patmore also resided here for about sixteen years.

The old town, as viewed from the steep hills on either side of it, is decidedly picturesque—a long line of brilliant red roofs, deep set in a narrow green valley, and dominated at either end by the tower of an old church. Practically it consists of two long streets, with strangely elevated footways—one is reminded somehow of Chester, save that there is here no covered promenade—that descend parallel to one another to the sea, where the beach is covered with the oddest collection of lofty, black, wooden shanties, used for storing nets and fishing-tackle, anywhere to be found at any seaside town in England. Here, again, the two long lines of bounding hill end in lofty sandstone cliffs: the whole scene is quaint and picturesque, and much in request with artists. At the foot of High Street, in the early hours of morning, is held the so-called "Dutch" fish auction, in which the vendor begins by offering his wares at an outside price, and gradually decreases this, perhaps sixpence at a time, till at last he gets a purchaser.

St. Clement's Church, the lower of the two, is remarkable for the cannon-ball embedded in its rather stumpy tower that is said to have been fired by a passing privateer (the second ball is a stone sham !). The building is wholly 15th cent., of a type not common in Sussex, with a continuous cradle roof. The Perp. font is good, with the instruments of the Passion. The church is picturesque externally, but a trifle dull inside. The second church, *All Saints*, in the higher part of the town, is also wholly 15th cent., but on the whole more interesting, with remarkably pleasing internal proportions. The brass inscription to Thomas Goodenough (S. aisle) and his wife concludes: "of whose soules of your charite say a pater noster and a ave" (no date, but probably Marian). There is a fine mutilated stoup (S. porch); and painted on the N. interior of the vaulted basement of the tower are some curious rules for ringers (1756):

" But if you ring in spur or hat,
Sixpence you pay, be sure of that."

The picturesquely named Roman Catholic Church of *St. Mary, Star-of-the-Sea*, was largely built, from designs by Basil Champneys, through the exertions of Coventry Patmore, whose residence, "The Elms," was almost exactly opposite. An old house (c. 1570) in All Saints Street is traditionally the birth-place of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. The tablet on the front was unveiled by Admiral Sir Percy Scott in 1911. Near the shore is the former residence of Edward Capel (d. 1781), the Shakespearean commentator, in which he was often visited by Garrick (plaque unveiled by the late Stephen Phillips, the poet, in 1914).

The ruins of the *Castle*,† on Castle Hill, are mostly foundations, but not uninteresting. The earthworks, consisting of two baileys and a "motte," are almost certainly the original castle constructed by the Conqueror, perhaps before the Battle of Hastings, the erection of which is quaintly shown in the Bayeux Tapestry: "Jussit ut foderetur castellum ad Hestengaceastra." "A number of men," says Mrs. Armitage, "with spades are at work raising a circular mound, on the top of which, with the usual all-inclusiveness of mediæval picturing, a stockade is already erected." The E. of these two baileys, which is very unusually separated from the W. bailey and the "motte" by a deep ditch cut through the neck of the peninsula rock, has

never received later stone buildings. The W., however, became the later castle, though perhaps no part of the existing masonry is older than Henry II. Left, on entering, is the "motte," which seems never to have been crowned by a stone shell-keep: there was certainly once a "turris," but the site of this has probably perished—much of the W. bailey has crumbled away with the cliff, and been carried off by the sea. Right are the picturesque ruins of the collegiate *Chapel of St. Mary*, which survived the decay of the Castle, but was suppressed by Henry VIII. Thomas à Becket was Dean of Hastings and William of Wykeham a Prebendary. Little now remains save the beautiful Trans. W. arch of the central tower, and part of the newel stairway to the latter (with an unusually thick central stem); the N. wall of the aisleless nave, which was also the N. wall of the curtain; the aisleless chancel, with a little chapter-house (N.), and some traces of sedilia; the foundations of a diminutive cloister—the whole building was diminutive—on the S. of the nave; and the curious little chapel of the Holy Cross to the S. of the central tower—but not a transept, for it was entered from the tower by a doorway—with an odd recess (E.) for the altar, with an ambury on each side of it and two broken steps in front. The so-called dungeons are mere excavations in the sandstone rock, and hardly worth the trouble of a visit.

St. Clement's Caves,† on the E. slope of Castle Hill, should certainly be seen, though merely a complicated series of artificial chambers dug at some unknown period, and lost sight of till their accidental rediscovery in 1825. To geologists they are interesting for the remarkable fissures in the Ashdown sand, filled up with sticky clay, and for their evidence at one spot of "rippling" in the formation of the rock.

It remains to say something of the watering-place—the aspect of chief account in modern Hastings. The centre of this may be placed at the

Albert Memorial Clock Tower, from near which the long sea-front of both Hastings and St. Leonards stretches westward—an endless prospect of stucco, relieved at intervals by the projection of the two piers of the two towns—for a distance of nearly 3 m. In the distance are the Downs and the white cliffs above Beachy Head. Northward, from the Memorial, we ascend a shallow inland valley that here debouches on the sea, past the *Town Hall* and *Cricket Ground* (L.), till we pass beneath the lofty viaduct of the Ashford railway, and reach the charming *Alexander Gardens*, with sheets of water and luxuriantly lovely flower-beds, which continue up the valley, in a long strip, for about another mile. The Esplanade and Gardens are

the leading features of modern Hastings; what remains is mere suburbandom of the usual watering-place complexion: "all the rest is leather and prunella." The single point of interest is the *Brassey Institute*,† in Claremont, with a museum of great local importance, though contained in a single room. Here is a model of the face of the East Cliff, showing the geological strata from the Wadhurst Clay, at the top, through the Ashdown sand (the huge bulk), to the Fairlight Clay, at the bottom; a group of old Sussex fireside appliances, with an ox-yoke from Bishopstone (p. 43), and a set of waggon-team bells; man-traps, respectively of the type forbidden in 1827 and of the so-called "humane" type that replaced it; and also various other Sussex shop and cottage utensils, such as rush-light holders and butter-scales. But perhaps the best exhibit is the collection of minute flint instruments used by the special "Hastings Kitchen Midden Race," who are supposed to have lived along the coast at the close of the Palæolithic or first dawn of the Neolithic Age, a clan of hunter-fishermen who "made the most delicate and curious diminutive flint implements known."

Hastings claims that it "has no season. It is in favour the whole year through—fashionable throughout the winter; popular throughout the summer." The place, in short, is little subject to fogs; the not very heavy rainfall is soon absorbed by the sandy soil, and the sunshine record stands high. "No Christmas sun on the Mediterranean littoral between Hyère des Palmiers and Mentone shone brighter than it did this year at Hastings and St. Leonards." Whilst one of the warmest S. coast watering-places in winter, owing to its sheltered situation from N. and E. winds, it is also one of the coolest in summer, thanks to the prevalence of the S.W. sea-breezes. Quite a number of doctors (not local) have recently issued a manifesto in praise of its recuperative effects in "cases of nervous strain and sleeplessness, so frequent under the present war conditions, and also in cases of bronchitis and general debility." These climatic merits are attested by endless convalescent homes, especially in the direction of St. Leonards. The worst that can be said is that the more shut in parts along the front are apt to be relaxing, but this can always be easily avoided by withdrawing to the more bracing altitudes behind.

The best near excursions from Hastings are along the grand cliffs towards the E.; this, in fact, is the only direction in which it is possible quickly to extricate oneself from the spreading octopus of the town. The East Hill should be ascended by the lift (open in summer only), and the coastguard path be followed thence till it reaches

2½ m. **Fairlight Glen.** The East Hill itself, with remains of ancient earthworks, is sometimes supposed to have been the site of the encampment of the Norm. army prior to the decisive fight at Battle. Between this and Fairlight we dip into the pretty *Ecclesbourne Glen*, the struggle up the farther side of which, after rain, along a path of slippery clay, is prohibitive to all but seasoned climbers. Fairlight Glen itself is densely filled with wood, which presents an odd appearance when growing so near the sea. We either cross its mouth—a

steep dip and distressing climb—or follow its W. side inland to the head, and there cross it on the level, returning to the coast by the track on the farther side. When the cliff is regained the *Lovers' Seat* is to our R., but the litter of sandwich papers will drive all but lovers away! The place gets its name from a particular pair of lovers who chose this then secluded spot as a scene for stolen meetings. The tourist should continue $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther inland to the rebuilt Fairlight Church, on one of the highest sites in Sussex (c. 500 ft.). All the way from Hastings the backward view has been magnificent, commanding Beachy Head and the long, level line of distant Downs. Now the vast level of Romney Marsh is suddenly added to the prospect, with the historic towns of Winchelsea and Rye, each perched on its separate hill. Even France is sometimes visible. Hence we return to Hastings by lane direct in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

ROUTE I.—TONBRIDGE TO HASTINGS.

The first $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tonbridge (30 m. from London) lie through Kent, commanding lovely views (N.), after passing $34\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pembury, of the Kentish Weald, and of its N. boundary, the North Downs. We descend to

40 m. Lamberhurst [$2\frac{3}{4}$ m. Goudhurst. *Inns* : George and Dragon (rebuilt); Chequers (an old tiled house)], in the valley of the Teise, which is now, since the readjustment of the county boundary, entirely in Kent. Village and neighbourhood alike are extremely picturesque.

(1) About 2 m. S.E., and just inside Sussex, are the slight ruins of *Scotney Castle*,† situated in a delightful dell, amidst masses of rhododendrons, in the grounds of a private house, and built, like Leeds and Bodiam (p. 11), on an island in a lake, in this case formed by damming up the Bewt. Of the old castle, originally of the de Scotneys, and afterwards of the Darrells, nothing now remains save a single machicolated round tower (13th cent.), rising directly from the waters, and crowned by a picturesque conical cap—the whole scene is more French than English in character—and a fragment of barbican on the causeway from the shore. The other ruins are those of a later manor-house of the Darrells, sometimes attributed to Inigo Jones. These Darrells were apparently oddly mixed up in the smuggling affrays of the neighbourhood, including the famous three-day siege of Goudhurst Church (see G. P. R. James' "Smuggler").

(2) About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to the ruins of *Bayham Abbey*,† in the midst of a modern park (Marquis Camden). With the single exception of Netley, this is the most imposing monastic ruin anywhere S. of the Thames. The house was originally founded for Premonstratensian Canons at Otham, near Hailsham (p. 38), but was moved

to its present site by Sir Robert de Turneham, c. 1203, by reason of "the great and intolerable poverty" of its former situation. It was dissolved with the other lesser monasteries in 1536, its revenues being then valued at £152 odd. The ruins are principally those of the *church*, which is remarkable, like others of this order, for its narrowness (257 ft. by 24 ft.). In this case, however, the length consists chiefly in the nave, whereas in other churches of White Canons it is largely in the chancel—the latter at Bayham is unexpectedly short, and ends, equally exceptionally, in a three-sided apse. Another feature of early Premonstratensian houses was their aislelessness, which is also found at Bayham, save that there is a kind of N. aisle (or rather chapel: it had its own E. altar, of which the big piscina remains) along the whole N. length of the nave, though the wall between the two divisions is unpierced. On the E. of each transept are two chapels, of which those in the N. transept are fairly complete, even to their vaults. Of the nave three bays (the second, third, and fourth from the W.) remain tolerably perfect, and show that it was vaulted, but without clearstory or triforium: it apparently dates from the middle of the 14th cent. Of the chancel remains the W. bay, with curious sex-foiled panels; whilst the great piers of the crossing are still standing, with the exception of the S.W. These eastern parts of the church are 13th cent. The remains of the monastic buildings are comparatively slight. The whole ruin is not merely of supreme importance to the student of general architecture and of the monastic plan alike, but affords to the general sightseer a spectacle of unusual beauty and interest.

In the neighbourhood of Lamberhurst were cast c. 1710 the heavy iron railings that formerly surrounded St. Paul's, but were removed in the time of Dean Milman (p. 51).

Beyond Lamberhurst we continue in Kent for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

47 m. **Hurst Green.** This is the starting-point for the delightful divergence described below, and to be preferred to the main road by every traveller of leisure. The additional distance is c. 6-7 m.

2 m. **Etchingham**, with perhaps the most interesting church in E. Sussex. This was entirely rebuilt by Sir William de Etchingham (d. 1387), as stated on his brass ("fecit istam ecclesiam de novo reedificari"), though probably many years before his death, and is a remarkable example of late Curvilinear architecture, though not without some traces of the transition to Perp. (e.g., the W. window). The building is noticeable for its great height in proportion to its length (a very foreign feature); for the manner in which the central tower is engaged by the two aisles; and for the strongly marked, flamboyant character of its window tracery (observe, in particular, the two E. windows of the aisles). The contents are not less interesting than the fabric. Chief among these are the stalls, with their

misericordes and book-desks; the magnificent headless brass of the founder (one of the seven 14th cent. brasses in the county, and the only instance dated) immediately in front of the altar; and the larger and still more magnificent brasses of Lady [Joan] Etchingham (d. 1404), between her husband, Sir William (d. 1412), and her son, Sir Thomas (d. 1444). There are also some remains of heraldic glass; some old tiles; and an hour-glass stand (E. respond of N. arcade). The 13th cent. font is a waif from an earlier building. Etchingham Church is said to have been moated, and is curiously dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin and to St. Nicholas. The last particular appears from brass of its founder.

Beyond Etchingham, which lies low, on the immediate bank of the Rother, we ascend gradually, up a long hill, to the elevated village of

4 m. **Burwash** [2½ m. Etchingham], in the neighbourhood of which, in the house of an ancient Sussex iron-master, lives Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Readers of "Puck of Pook's Hill" and of "Rewards and Fairies" will recollect with gratitude their many delightful touches of Sussex scenery and character. The church has an early Norm. tower and a 13th cent. chancel, but is badly over-restored. There is a 15th cent. font, with the Pelham buckle. In the S. aisle is a long sepulchral slab of Sussex iron, reputed to be the earliest in existence. The inscription has always been read, "Orate pro annema (*sic*) Jhone Coline," and is considered, according to Mr. Brabant, "to commemorate a local iron-mistress"; but it has been suggested to the writer that the real reading is "Thome." There is a noble view (S.) from the churchyard, in which is buried a former vicar, the Rev. J. Coker Egerton, whose "Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways" is another charming contribution to local literature.

From Burwash (formerly, and perhaps still, pronounced Burrish) we drop into the valley of a small feeder of the Rother, and commence the long ascent to

7½ m. **Brightling** [4 m. Robertsbridge], where the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury has a few fragments of 13th cent. glass, "restored" to the building in 1913. Notice the W. gallery, with a picturesque stair-rail, and the huge pyramidal tomb in the churchyard of "Mad Jack" Fuller, the former eccentric squire. It was he who built the observatory on the top of *Brightling Down* (c. 1 m. W.), the highest point of the "Southern Forest Range" (620 ft.), and commanding a glorious view "over the Wealds of Kent and Sussex and the English Channel; occasionally, it is said, even the French coast may be seen."

[About 1½ m. S.W. from Brightling Beacon, and set itself, like so many villages in East Sussex, on a lofty crest of hill (510 ft.), is **Dallington** [5½ m. Robertsbridge], where the church (otherwise rebuilt) has one of the four stone spires of Sussex—a stumpy octagonal broach. The 15th cent. tower has the Pelham buckle on its W. merlons, and also the Pelham arms (3 pelicans).]

From Brightling onwards the country is still typical of the neigh-

bourhood—a constant succession of beautiful woodlands and a series of never-ending ups and downs.

13½ m. **Battle** (*below*).

Beyond Hurst Green the main road descends into the valley of the Rother to

50 m. **Robertsbridge** [*Inn* : George. Technically, though a place of considerable population, this is merely a “locality” (to adopt the phraseology of the Census) in the parish of Salehurst, the inhabitants of which last are returned at 1,539]. The approach is down *Silver Hill*, “a precipice” “overlooking a ‘whole horizon of the richest blue prospect,’ which warmed Horace Walpole to something like enthusiasm, though elsewhere his mood is to proclaim Sussex a ‘great damper of curiosity.’” The parish church at Salehurst (1½ m. N.E.) is large and interesting. The body is late 13th cent., including the lower part of the tower; and there are several unusual features—*e.g.*, the vaulted 15th cent. *west* porch, with the arms of the Etchinghams and Culpepers; the curious, more or less “plate-tracery” clearstory with its different combinations of lancets; the 13th cent. font, with its encircling band of salamanders; the old wooden S. porch; the iron grave-slabs (17th and 18th cent.) below the tower; and the W. window, with its five trefoiled lancets. The upper part of the tower is 15th cent. addition, and the whole is uncommonly tall and dignified for Sussex.

About 1¼ m. E. of Robertsbridge, and reached by a pleasant lane, are the slight but picturesque remnants (incorporated with a farm) of a Cistercian Abbey† founded in 1175. The principal remains are those of a two-storied building (c. 1250-70), the upper floor of which may perhaps have been the refectory. Its position (from W. to E.) would in that case be anomalous; but perhaps in minor establishments (and Robertsbridge had only 12 monks at its dissolution in 1539) the strict Cistercian plan was not rigidly adhered to. A curious feature, and not easily explained, is the blocked trefoiled opening to the S. of the W. window. Below, and used as a dairy, is the picturesque vaulted under-croft, but the bases of the two central columns are now concealed by the uneven red-brick floor. The tourist may proceed direct to Salehurst by a lane across the Rother.

Robertsbridge to Rye (Bodiam Castle). A delightful cross-country road, bordering the valley of the Rother, and traversing a series of old-world villages. The shortest road route to Bodiam is through the lanes by Salehurst Church (c. 4½ m.), but pedestrians have a

delightful walk along the river (save perhaps in flood-time) by Robertsbridge Abbey and Udiam farm (c. 3½ m.).

4½ m. **Bodiam** [½ m. *Inn*: Castle (good). Pron. Bójam]. One hardly knows from what point of view to praise **Bodiam Castle**† most—whether merely as a spectacle of unparalleled charm and beauty, or as a supremely interesting example of military architecture. The building, which has lately become the property of Lord Curzon, was built c. 1377 by Sir Edward Dalyngruge, who had married the Wardeux heiress, who brought to him the manor of Bodiam. Sir Edward had served, when young, under the Sire de Derval in France, and had thus had opportunity of studying French fortification. Bodiam, at any rate, “is curiously similar in its dimensions and in other respects” to Villandraut Castle, near Bazas, in South France, though also with points of likeness, allowing for the substitution of round corner towers for square, with contemporary castles, such as Bolton, in the North of England. The building is almost square, with a circular tower at each angle, with three square towers grouped to form a gateway in the middle of the N. front, and with a square tower in the centre of each of the other three faces. In the centre is a rectangular courtyard. The whole rises directly from the waters of a small lake—it is this rather than a moat—which on one side is formed by heaping up the soil, and is thus above the level of the meadows. The lake is full of white and yellow water-lilies, and the whole scene has more the aspect of a castle of romance than an echo from an age of lawlessness and bloodshed! The original approach was from the W., by a causeway across the moat, to an island to the N. of the N. gateway. Here it turned S. at a right angle, through a barbican (now ruined), and thus across a drawbridge to the great entrance, over which are the arms of Bodiam, Dalyngruge, and Wardeux. The passage was defended by three portcullises—a most unusual number—the outer of which remains, and is shod with iron. The outside walls are still so perfect that it is something of a shock on coming on the scene of inside ruin. Immediately opposite, however, on the S. side, are the fragments of the hall, with a window above where was once the dais (E. end). At the other (W. end) there was a passage through the screens that led to the central tower on the S. face, where a postern and drawbridge afforded a second means of exit. This tower should be ascended for the sake of the view, and in order to appreciate the bold machicolation through which we look down directly into the waters of the moat. On the W. of the passage remain the three stone doorways that led respectively to the kitchen (middle) and to the apartments of the cellarer and butler. In the kitchen are two huge fireplaces, “each big enough to roast a whole ox,” and lined with tiles laid flat. The hall, on the contrary, is without a fireplace, and must have been warmed by a central hearth, with the smoke escaping through a louvre. The remaining point of interest is the chapel, in the E. wing, still recognisable by its piscina, and three graded E. lancets. West of the small piscina is a doorway

to the vestry; and above the vestry is a small chamber—a kind of family pew, and entered from what were doubtless the private rooms of the lord and lady—with a window looking straight down on to the altar. Here the family could follow Mass unseen.

From Bodiam we cross the Rother, and mount the hill (view of Castle) to the old-fashioned village of

6 m. **Ewhurst** [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Bodiam], with a picturesque group of oast-houses, reminding us that this is a hop-country, and of the proximity of Kent. The church has little interest, save a curiously bulging spire; but the noble prospects (N. and S.) over miles of richly wooded and characteristically Wealden country leave the keenest ecclesiologist with no opening for regret. Onward the road to

9 m. **Northiam** [2 m. *Inn* : Six Bells (looks good). Pron., Norgem] is singularly indirect, progressing, like some in Essex, by a series of right angles, and with many dips and climbs. A beautiful old farm (R.), in the last hollow before the village, should be noted as an excellent sample of the local half-timbered house. Northiam itself is a big, picturesque village—perhaps more typical of Kent—singularly full of old weather-boarded houses that line its long and straggling street. Opposite one of the best of these, on the strip of village green, is *Queen Elizabeth's Oak*—in decay and upheld by chains—beneath which she is said to have picnicked in 1573. This was the occasion, if we credit Mr. Kipling, when Gloriana sends the two cousins “to certain death by certain shame attended”:

“ They did not stay to ask

What prize should crown their task,

Well sure that prize was such as no man strives for;

But passed into eclipse,

Her kiss upon their lips—

Even Belphebe's, whom they gave their lives for!”

At any rate, the “little green shoes” that she left behind her, “awfully tiny things,” are still preserved in a glass case at the Frewens' house at *Brickwall*, a part-Elizabethan building in a deer-park. The church is large, but disappointing, having been largely reconstructed in 1835-38. The thin, tall Trans. tower, however, with its external arcading more than halfway up, is interesting. It was redressed, and the tall stone spire (one of four in Sussex) added, in the 14th cent.: the total effect recalls Northamptonshire more than Sussex or Kent. On the chancel floor is the ledger stone of a former rector, Thankful Frewen (d. 1749), whose brother, Accepted, was Archbishop of York. His father and uncle were both rectors before him.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Beckley** [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m.], with some curiously trained pollards just outside the churchyard. The church itself, like most in Sussex, is placed in a lovely situation. It is largely late 13th cent., and is remarkable for the way in which, on each side, four arches spring from a common pier at the junction of nave and chancel, and for the singular position of the upper rood-loft doorway. This last is on the N. of the chancel, at the entrance to the sanctuary, and can only have been reached, like many in the Isle of Wight, by a wooden

ladder, which in this case must have been planted in the altar-space of the N. chapel—the piscina of this last would be immediately below it!—unless it has mounted obliquely along the side of the S. wall.

12½ m. Peasmarsh [3½ m. Rye]. The church lies ¾ m. S., in the grounds of Peasmarsh Place, but is hardly worth a visit, though possessed of a blocked 13th cent. “low-side” window: it is locked, and the key is at a distance.

15 m. Playden (p. 24), whence we descend Rye Hill to

16 m. Rye (p. 21). The town does not present itself so effectively on this approach as to one who reaches it from Winchelsea or Brede.

The road is very hilly between Robertsbridge and

55 m. Battle [*Hotel*: George. *Tea-Shops*: numerous near Abbey gate. Pop., 2,503], which wears a picturesque appearance as thus entered from the N., with its splendid Abbey gateway at the end of its long, old-fashioned street. It is hard for any Englishman to read the name of this little town, even when passing through its railway-station, without some emotion at the presence of a site so critical in the history of England. There was here no Saxon town—

“Long ere the tanner’s daughter’s son
From Harold’s hands this realm had won.”

The settlement has sprung up wholly round the great Abbey that was founded by the Conqueror in pursuance of his vow before the battle, “in which prayer was to be offered up perpetually for the repose of the souls of all those who had fallen in the conflict.” The site was then a moor, and apparently nameless; for Senlao (=sanglac=the lake of blood) is obviously a later term of Norman imposition.

William landed at Pevensey (p. 27) on 28th September without opposition, for Harold and the English army were at York. On the 29th the Normans moved to Hastings, which they fortified, and there waited the event. Harold had news of the landing on 1st October, and hastened at once to London, which he reached in less than a week. Here some days were spent in collecting levies; but finally, on Thursday, 12th October, the last English King set out from London on the last great venture. On Friday, 13th October, he pitched his camp in a long line running from E. to W. across the site of the future abbey, and guarded it in front, in the direction towards Hastings (c. 7 m. distant), with a triple wooden fence. William now took up the gage, and advanced next day from Hastings (Saturday, 14th October), getting his first view of the English army as the Normans topped the crest of Telham Hill

(p. 17). All this was accomplished early in the morning, for the actual fight began at 9 a.m., the Normans charging up the hill, but charging at first in vain, against foes who were safely sheltered behind their wooden palisade. The Duke himself was at last unhorsed by Harold's brother Gurth, but, struggling to his feet, slew Gurth with his terrible Norman mace; whilst Leofwine, Harold's other brother, fell also at Gurth's side. At last the invader ordered a feigned flight upon his left; the English right followed in disorder, and were defeated with terrible bloodshed. The Normans were thus enabled to turn the W. end of the palisades, the fight became confused, and the English began to waver. Towards evening Harold fell by the English standard, pierced by an arrow through the eye. Even so, till darkness came, the English held their ground, but under cover of darkness fled. The Normans pursued them down the slopes towards the N., and slew them without quarter.

The Conqueror returned to the English lines, and pitched his tent, and gave God thanks, where Harold had fallen by the banner royal of England. That night the wolves came out of the neighbouring woods, and fed upon the bodies of the slain. With Sunday daylight came Harold's mistress, Eadgyth Swanneshals (Edith of the swan's neck), seeking her lover among the dead: she found at last the mutilated body, but the Conqueror refused it Christian burial, and it was hidden on the coast beneath a pile of stones. Thence, according to one account, it was afterwards moved to Harold's own abbey church at Waltham, where certainly in after years the canons built his tomb. But to this day no man knows for certain where in English soil the last King of the English lies. A wild tradition asserts that he escaped from the field of battle; was healed by a Saracen woman versed in surgery; lived as an anchorite at Chester; was visited there by Henry I., to whom his secret had been revealed; and finally died at a great old age. One version even identifies him with the recluse who is still commemorated by the inscription at Lewes (p. 53). "But of all this," says Freeman, "History knows nothing. In her pages Harold died, without a shadow of doubt, on the hill of Senlac, on the day of S. Calixtus. Florence tells a true tale, in words speaking straight from the depth of England's grief—'Heu, ipsemet cecidit crepusculi tempore.'"

William's promised Abbey† was duly founded, and colonised by Benedictines from Marmoutier, near Tours. The church of St. Martin de Belli Loco was consecrated in the presence of William Rufus in 1094, and the town that gradually grew up round the precincts adopted the same name. The Abbey from the first had great exemptions and privileges; and the Dissolution in 1539 found it one of the wealthiest houses in England, with a rent-roll of £380 odd. The buildings were of a scale and beauty to match. Few English abbeys are entered by a statelier or more beautiful *gate-house* than that attributed to Abbot

Retlyng in the 14th cent., with its exquisite blind arcade. The building to the R., called the *almonry*, is possibly contemporary; the later wing, to the L., is in ruin, but was long used as a Town Hall. Beyond it, in the Hastings road, is a long stretch of precinct wall, built probably with the gateway, c. 1338, when the Abbot had licence to crenellate. Of the great church (315 ft. long) unhappily nothing remains save some fragments of the S. wall of the S. aisle, and save the excavated (in 1817) foundations of the apse. This last is remarkable for its strange triapsidal termination, the exact form of which (difficult to describe) is perhaps anywhere unique. The remains, indeed, are strictly those of a crypt, but the church above had probably the same shape. The altar in the centre must not be confused with the High Altar, which was built on the exact spot where Harold died—

“Here fought, here fell, our Norman-slandered king”

—and on which William bestowed his sword as a votive offering. The site of this last is said to be marked by the present beech-tree. South of the vanished S. transept is an important range of 13th cent. building, which, though often wrongly called the refectory, was undoubtedly the great *dormitory*, and below which are three singularly beautiful vaulted undercrofts. The S. of these was perhaps the *parlour* of the monks, and is a particularly noble and lofty apartment, with unusual transomed lancet windows; and in neither this nor the other two compartments have the columns any neckings. The existing dwelling-house, though much restored, was originally formed by Sir Anthony Browne, the first grantee after the Dissolution, out of the remains of the *Abbot's house*. Visible on its E. exterior is the beautiful 15th cent. blind arcading of the inner wall of the W. walk of the former *cloister*. South of the house is the terrace, commanding a comprehensive view across the battle-field to Telham Hill (pp. 13, 17). The two octagonal turrets (W.) are the sole remains of the great banqueting-hall erected here by Sir Anthony's son, the first Lord Montagu.

It was in the so-called Abbot's Hall (part of the present mansion) that Sir Anthony Browne was holding revelry in 1538, when one of the dispossessed monks slipped in among the throng and pronounced the famous curse that “by fire and water his line should come to an

end" (p. 121). Among the books that Leland found at Battle shortly before the Dissolution was Prior Clement of Llanthony's "Spiritual Wings and Feathers of the Cherubim." Here too was preserved the famous "Roll of Battle Abbey," which perished c. 1793 in the fire at Cowdray (p. 121). It purported to be an original list of the knights who came over from Normandy with the Conqueror; but, if any part was genuine, it had been so overlaid with interpolations by the monks that it had little or no historical value.

Battle parish church is said originally to have been built by Abbot Ralph (1107-24), and perhaps a relic of this early structure remains in the early Norm. arch on the S. of the chancel. The nave, however, was rebuilt, or recast by the addition of aisles, c. 1170-1200, and has beautiful Trans. arcades, with great variety of capitals. Subsequently the S. aisle received Curvilinear windows, whilst the N. seems to have been entirely reconstructed in the early 16th cent. The chancel was largely rebuilt in the 13th cent., but has afterwards been tampered with, whilst the present E. end is modern work by Butterfield. What remains of the original E.E. work is singularly beautiful. Mr. Hare has nothing but condemnation for the "restoration" of this church, which, in his opinion, has "annihilated" its interest. It must, however, be confessed that the widening of the chancel arch and the rebuilding of the E. lancets, however reprehensible, have materially contributed towards rendering this interior one of exquisite proportion and beauty. On the chancel floor is the fine, though very late, brass of John Wythines (d. 1615), Dean of Battle, in the costume of a Doctor of Divinity. The mediæval character is maintained by the two mouth scrolls. To the N. is the brass of a mass-priest, Dean Robert Clere (c. 1430), and a good military brass to John Lowe (d. 1426). It will be noticed that the incumbents of Battle are called Deans, though the church was never collegiate; and the patron of the living is the "Abbot." But perhaps the most interesting feature is the grand monument of Sir Anthony Browne (*above*), and his wife, "Alis." (d. 1548: his date of death has never been filled in). This is a magnificent example of the Italian Renaissance, and compared by M. Biver to the Fitzwilliam monument at Tickhill, in Yorkshire. Both "are an illustration of the slow but effective invasion of the Italian art into the old national workshops." In the N. aisle are some remains of early 16th cent. glass, including figures of St. Catherine and St. Margaret.

Beyond Battle the Hastings road ascends to the hamlet of *Telham* (p. 13), and thence maintains for some miles an elevated course till it drops to
61½ m. Hastings.

ROUTE II.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO HASTINGS.

For the first 39 m., to a point c. ½ m. beyond Frant, this route is the same as that described on p. 34; whilst the last 14½ m., from a point c. 3 m. beyond Ticehurst, are the same as those described on pp. 10-17.

The road from Tunbridge Wells to Mayfield is quitted opposite the Saxonbury Lodge of Eridge Park (p. 35), and we descend through charming country into the valley of a feeder of the Medway. Hence we ascend again to a height of more than 400 ft. to the picturesque village of

43 m. **Wadhurst** (1½ m.), the church of which displays a far-seen shingled spire. The oldest visible part is the W. tower, which exhibits on the N. face (the S. is partly hidden by the clock) a double belfry window of early Norm. type, and probably the core of the nave is contemporary. In that case, however, aisles were added to the latter at successive dates in the 13th cent. (the S. arcade is perhaps a trifle the earlier); whilst the S. aisle seems to have been rebuilt on wider scale, the N. transeptal chapel added, and the chancel reconstructed, in the 14th cent. The vaulted S. porch, with upper chamber, is a feature rare in Sussex (but cf. Rotherfield, p. 35, and Lindfield, p. 80). The chief interest of this church is its large collection of sepulchral slabs of local iron, which are said to number thirty, and are actually *black-leaded* to accentuate their character! The writer, however, has identified not more than nineteen (the earliest dated 1625), but doubtless others are concealed beneath pews and druggets. Notice the outer door of the S. porch, on which 682 is outlined with nails. In Wadhurst village there still remain some picturesque old houses.

Beyond Wadhurst the road continues high, commanding lovely Wealden views, and clinging exactly to the crest of a long ridge in a way typical of East Sussex (p. 25).

46½ m. **Ticehurst** (3 m.), another far-seen village, with a name that is supposed to indicate the "hurst," or wood, of "Tys," who, according to some, was a local hobgoblin, and, to others, a

nymph, or fairy. The *Bell* inn is said to date from the 14th cent. In the 15th cent. church are some good remains of ancient glass, including a Virgin and Child, a St. Christopher, and a luridly realistic representation of Hell, "evidently part of a 'Doom.'" The occurrence of a "W" in a roundel has led to the conjecture that the glass was given by the John Wybarne (d. 1490) who is commemorated by a brass, in which he is shown, however, in armour of almost a century earlier.

In about another 3 m. from Ticehurst we join the main road from Tonbridge to Hastings (*above*).

ROUTE III.—HASTINGS TO RYE (WINCHELSEA).

The romantic approach for pedestrians is to follow the edge of the cliffs (or the shore below them) till they subside (c. 5 m.) to the marsh at Cliff End, and thence along the Military Canal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. Winchelsea. Either route is tiring—the cliff walk from ups and downs, and the shore (unless perhaps when the tide is very low) from scrambling over rocks; and the latter route, of course, unless the tide be watched, is dangerous. The fatigue may be avoided by taking the lane to Fairlight Church, and thence descending to the flats at Cliff End. Cyclists should go to Rye by Brede, and return by Winchelsea and Icklesham. A pleasant alternative for the outward journey is to train to Robertsbridge, and thence proceed as on pp. 10-13.

I. Hastings to Rye, by Icklesham.—The first 2 m. are hideous, as well as tediously uphill, till electric tramway and mean little houses are left behind at Ore. Almost immediately beyond we reach our summit level (486 ft.) at the King's Head Inn; and thence the road to

7 m. Icklesham [1 m. Snailham Halt] is one of glorious views (L.) over the levels of the *Brede*, with a delightful glimpse near starting (R.) of the sea down Fairlight Glen (p. 6). Icklesham Church is among the most important in Sussex, though grossly over-restored. The early Norm. church seems to have been aisled, with a tower placed oddly at the E. of the N. aisle; but of this nothing remains save the tower, the two arches at the E. of the two aisles, and perhaps the S. wall of the S. aisle, with its row of small, apparently early windows. About 1175 the whole building was recast, no doubt by successive stages, and perhaps as the result of some catastrophe: the existing nave arcades, with their interesting, varied capitals; the vaulting of

the basement of the tower; and the beautiful N. and S. chapels, with their good arches to the chancel, and very striking wall arcades, are all additions or reconstructions of this date. Subsequently c. 1250-70 was added the present E. window of the N. chapel ("plate-tracery"); and a little later came the present uncusped, Geometrical windows of the S. chapel. The two lovely Curvilinear piscinas (chancel and S. chapel) are c. 1315-50; and possibly the whole sanctuary was rebuilt, or added, at this period.

9 m. Winchelsea [$\frac{3}{4}$ m. Pop., 590. *Hotel*: New Inn (seems comfortable)]. The entrance by road from Hastings is less striking than from either the railway-station or Rye; but Winchelsea, enter it how we will, can never fail to charm. "Winchelsea," says Mr. Coventry Patmore, "is a town in a trance, a sunny dream of centuries ago; but Rye is a bit of the old world living pleasantly on, in ignorance of the new."

The original town, Old Winchelsea (perhaps "gwent-chesel-eye" = shingle island on the plain), was c. 3 m. S.E., on a site now below the sea. Once the most important port on the coast, and added to the original five Cinque Ports, as an "Ancient Town," with its neighbour Rye, in 1154-89, the place was gradually encroached on by the waves after 1236, the last remnant being engulfed on St. Agatha's Eve, 1287. Edward I. was Warden of the Cinque Ports at the time, and determined to replace it by a totally new town. A site was accordingly chosen on the extremity of a long ridge of high ground that here runs out from the Fairlight uplands, and was then washed on three sides by the sea, and was plotted out by parallel roads into 39 squares, on a space of c. 100 acres. The whole was surrounded by walls and gates, as at Montpazier, in France, where a similar city of Edward's foundation remains to the present day. New Winchelsea, however, in the end, was hardly more lucky than the old; it was constantly sacked by the French; and finally the sea, which had destroyed its predecessor by encroachments, completed the ruin of the present town by its retirement. The place is now more than a mile from the nearest point of the shore, and fat green marshes, with brimming canals and huge droves of grazing sheep, have replaced the ancient shallows. When Elizabeth visited the place in 1573, and christened it "Little London," it had then but sixty families; and when Wesley preached his last sermon here in 1790 it was but "the poor skeleton of ancient Winchelsea." Yet up to 1832 it returned two members of Parliament; and the place, though now a village, has still a Mayor and Corporation.

Its shrinkage is best realised by recollecting that the huge churchyard of the remaining parish church (one of three that

Edward founded) exactly represents a thirty-ninth part of the place as originally planned (it occupies a square), and by visiting the ruined *New Gate*, which crosses a country lane (c. $\frac{3}{4}$ m.), wholly out of sight of the town. The two other remaining gates adjoin the place more closely, and are structurally more interesting. Each is on the edge of what was once a sea-cliff, up which the road slopes steeply sideways from the marsh. The *Land Gate*, on the approach from the station, had a simple barrel vault, but this has fallen in, and the aperture is beautiful with ferns. The vaulted 14th cent. *Strand Gate*, with inner and outer portcullis grooves, frames a striking distant view of Rye across the dead level of the marsh. The cottage that adjoins it (L.) was once the country house of Miss Ellen Terry. It was outside this gate that Edward nearly lost his life by the shying of his horse at a windmill. Only a few of the old streets are now bordered with habitations, and many have long ago gone back to grass.

The torso of the old *church* of St. Thomas of Canterbury—nothing remains save the chancel and E. walls of the ruined transept—is the noblest architectural monument now existing in the Cinque Ports, except perhaps the splendid 13th cent. chancel at Hythe. It was built at the beginning of the 14th cent., and is exquisite Geometrical work, with later Curvilinear touches in the aisles. Some of the windows have “Kentish tracery” (p. 36); and the lofty, clustered columns have alternate marble shafts. The two groups of magnificently rich 14th cent. tomb-niches (two in the S. aisle, and three in the N.) are probably unrivalled in any other English parish church. Those in the S. aisle commemorate Gervase and Stephen Alard, both Admirals of the Cinque Ports respectively in 1303 and 1306, and in 1324. Rickman says of Gervase’s tomb that it is “hardly exceeded in beauty by any monument in the kingdom.” Notice the lovely piscina and sedilia in the chancel; but those in the S. aisle (the Chapel of St. Nicholas) are even lovelier. All have marble shafts, as have also the blind arches at the side of the aisle windows. Probably this lavish use of Purbeck marble is among the last occurrences of this material in the kingdom. Whether the transepts and nave were never built, or were destroyed in some French irruption, will perhaps be never known.

To the S. of the church, in the grounds of *The Friars*,† are the

ruins of the aisleless 14th cent. chancel of the old Franciscan friary, founded in 1310. It is remarkable, like Bayham Abbey (p. 7), for ending in a three-sided apse. Here in 1780 lived under assumed names, and held in much repute—one was actually churchwarden—the notorious brother highwaymen, George and Joseph Weston. They figure in G. P. R. James' "Robber," and in Thackeray's "Denis Duval."

Near the N.W. corner of the churchyard is the building formerly called the gaol, but now the *Town Hall*, part of which is clearly mediæval.

Winchelsea, as seen from the N. or N.E., on the top of its steep cliff, has a curiously foreign aspect, recalling little hill-towns in South or Middle France, such as St. Flour and Vézelay.

Quitting the town by the Strand Gate, with its sudden and unexpected view ("yonder across the marsh Rye towers and gables, a great silver sea stretching beyond"), we descend to the level of what is really Romney Marsh, with the pyramidal outline of Rye rising prominently in front. Right of the road, but on the other side of the Brede, are the ruins of **Camber Castle**—though at one point within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the road there is no bridge across the river, and the building can only be reached from Winchelsea ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) or Rye ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) by track across the marsh—one of the numerous block-houses erected by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast in 1531, and consisting, like the rest, of a central drum surrounded by four round towers. This is the best preserved of these late examples of purely military architecture: many of the others have been converted into residences, and some altogether removed.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Rye** [Pop., 3,918. *Hotels*: George; Mermaid. *Tea-rooms*: Rye Tea-Rooms, near N. door of church; Long's, High Street (both good)], which, more than any other place of similar size in England, preserves the atmosphere and flavour of some "dead" town in Flanders or on the Zuyder Zee. Here, too, as though in a smaller Bruges,

"is many a street
Whence busy life hath fled."

Rye, however, unlike its foreign rivals, possesses the additional charm of a singularly striking situation, scrambling steeply on all sides up a well-marked pyramidal hill, and crowned by the

low and massive tower of its venerable church. The extraordinary wealth of old red-tiled roofs and houses, the break-neck cobbled streets that are liberally sown with grass, the sudden views at unexpected corners over leagues of shining sea and grey marsh of sea-like flatness, and the bits of ancient ruin that bespeak former vanished modes of life, have long been the joy of artists.

Rye was added to the original Cinque Ports as an "Ancient Town" in 1154-89, and ranked with the original five in privilege and dignity. It suffered, however, like its neighbour, Winchelsea, from accumulated misfortunes. "Plague, fire, famine, foreign foes," says Mr. Jennings, "all have ravaged this wonderful relic of ancient England." Thus the French landed in 1377 and 1448, and massacred many of its inhabitants; nearly six hundred men and women died of plague in 1636; and finally the capricious sea, which had hitherto washed the rock on which it stands, gradually withdrew to its present distance of nearly two miles, thus completing its commercial disaster. The town became a harbour for Huguenot refugees, many of whose names, under strange Anglicised disguises, may still be recognised. Thus Jeakes, the Rye historian, is merely a corruption of Jacques.

Everything best worth seeing in Rye can be seen in the following walk. On emerging from the station yard, Cinque Ports Street should be followed L. On the R. will be noticed some fairly considerable fragments of the ancient *Town Wall*, which defended this, the N. and less precipitous side of the borough, but was possibly omitted as unnecessary on the S. At the end of the street is the fine *Land Gate*, the last left of the old gateways, with portcullis grooves and external machicolation. Through this the road mounts steeply up the cliff to the E. end of High Street, commanding lovely views of Romney Marsh and of the silver windings of the Rother. Ascending L. up East Street, and turning R. into Market Street, we arrive (L.) at the old house that was once the *Flushing Inn*,† and a noted haunt of smugglers. Inside is good oak panelling, and a remarkable example of domestic wall painting, with a strange display of animals (including an elephant with a howdah) and some words of the *Magnificat* (perhaps temp. Edward VI.). Farther on in the same street (L.) is the red-brick, 18th cent. *Town Hall*,† with a picturesque open cupola. In the Magistrates' Room are shown the Corporation maces (two of George III., and two smaller of Elizabeth, one dated 1570), and a small bronze bell,

with a quaint representation of Orpheus and the Beasts: "Petrus Cheineus Me Fecit. 1566." On the stair is the wooden pillory, and the old irons for gibbeting dead criminals, still containing the skull of Breeds, "a sanguinary butcher," who was executed for murder in 1742. Between the Town Hall and Flushing Inn we ascend past the E. end of the church to the open platform (grand view) called the Gun Garden, at the corner of which is the featureless *Ypres Tower*,† built by William of Ypres in the reign of Stephen. There is nothing to see inside save a curious fire-engine (1745). Along the S. of the churchyard runs Watchbell Street, on the S. of which are some 14th cent., but much restored, remains (possibly those of a chapel: there is little to see inside). The visitor should not fail to walk to the end of Watchbell Street, for the sake of the many old houses, and for the splendid view across the marsh to Winchelsea.

Returning, we pass down the W. side of the churchyard, past the half-timbered *St. Anthony's House*, to the N. door of the vast church, grandiloquently styled "The Cathedral of East Sussex." Though far exceeded in size by such buildings as St. Michael's, Coventry, or St. Nicholas', Yarmouth, this is still the largest parish church in Sussex (159 ft. long), and also one of the most interesting. The core is that of an aisleless cruciform Norm. church that is said to have ended in an apse, and of which the fine W. wall arcades still remain in the two transepts. The transepts, however, were apparently partly reconstructed towards the close of the 12th cent., and the nave and aisles entirely rebuilt a little later (developed E.E.). Still a little later come the chancel and N. chapel (St. Clare's); and after another interval (but still in the 13th cent.) the S. chapel (St. Nicholas'), with its plate-tracery windows. Finally, in the 15th cent., and probably after the recorded burning of the church by the French in 1448, it became necessary to rebuild the whole of the S. chancel arcade, the W. portion of the N., and the S. arch of the great crossing, in the prevailing Perp. Two structural features of this church should be remarked: the wall passages connecting the clearstory windows in the nave, and the side windows in the chapels; and the huge flying buttresses at the E. exterior. The clock is old (1560) and curious. The quarters are struck outside (N.) by two cherubs; whilst the long pendulum (18 ft.), hanging through the roof and

swinging in the church, must have been, as Mr. Chambers hints, a joy to many generations of school-children.

From the N.W. corner of the churchyard we turn down West Street, passing (L.) at the bend *Lamb House*, where lived Henry James, the novelist (1898-1916). Next, on the same side, comes Mermaid Street, nearly opposite the entrance to which (R.) is a beautiful 18th cent. doorway. [Lower down West Street (L.) is the fine half-timbered *Thomas House*, which is possibly mid-15th cent., and reputed the oldest in the town.] Mermaid Street, which is next followed down the hill, is perhaps the most beautiful in Rye, with an indefinable air of restful and mellow age. The refronted Mermaid Inn (R.) is internally a remarkable old house. Built round a small courtyard, it has at least two oak-panelled rooms and three good fireplaces. Lower down the street is the restored house called *The Hospital* (R.) and *Jeakes' House*, almost opposite—both worth noting. At the bottom of the steep pitch we turn R. into the suggestively named Mint, which winds gradually round into High Street, on the N. side of which is the charming red-brick façade (17th cent.) of *Pocock's School*, where Thackeray's Denis Duval went to school. Hence the return to the station is by Conduit Hill, half-way down which (R.) is the 14th cent. chapel of an *Augustinian Priory*,† with blocked flamboyant windows (S.). There is nothing to see inside.

Rye was the birthplace, in 1579, of Fletcher, the Elizabethan dramatist.

No one with an hour to spare should omit to visit **Playden Church**, which lies 1 m. N. up the steep ascent of Rye Hill. Originally a Norm. cruciform building, it has lost both transepts, and has now aisles of the end of the 12th cent., with good arcades. The chancel has probably been rebuilt, and is so relatively diminutive as almost to suggest that it replaces a former apse. The plan of the original church would in that case be identical with the first Norm. church at Rye. The basement of the tower, where the choir sit, is encumbered with the rude ladder to the belfry, and the ringers, still more awkwardly, ring standing on its floor. On the floor of the N. aisle, but covered by a sheet of lead, is the grave-slab of a Flemish brewer, Cornelis Roetmans, engraved with the instruments of his trade.

II. Hastings to Rye, by Brede.—The road ascends for c. 3½ m., passing just to the E. of Hollington, to the summit of a lofty ridge of hill, and then drops into the beautiful valley of the Brede.

5 m. **Westfield** [2 m. **Doleham Halt**]. The pleasing church has a good Norm. chancel arch, with a "squint" on either side, and a 13th cent. chancel, with a possibly "low-side" window. There is also a 17th cent. pulpit, and a striking late E.E. font.

7½ m. **Brede** [1½ m. **Doleham Halt**], a pretty village on the hill, and reached by a sharp ascent after crossing the stream of the same name. There is a lovely view from the churchyard across the valley of the Brede. The *church* (St. George) is largely 13th cent., with a later tower, which, like many in East Sussex, seems to show Kentish influence. On the S. of the chancel is the chantry chapel of the Oxenbridges of Brede Place (*below*), which is supposed to have been built by French masons (witness the extravagantly flamboyant E. window). Here is the tomb of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge (d. 1537), who is generally identified with the famous Oxenbridge ogre who supped nightly on an infant. The children, having drugged him with a decoction of hops, sawed him in half with a wooden see-saw, on one end of which rode the children of East Sussex and on the other the children of West. The N. aisle is a museum of curiosities, among which is the cradle of Dean Swift, brought here by a former rector. Notice the fragments of good 15th cent. glass, including a mitred head; the old alms-box: "Sarve the Lord and Remember the Poor"; and the chest of Flemish (or German) workmanship, dated 1633.

About 1 m. E. of the village is the old Oxenbridgemansion of **Brede Place**,† described by Mr. Hare as "one of the best existing specimens of the small country-houses of the time of Henry VII.," with Elizabethan additions in red brick. The W. front, facing across the dell, with its two-storied porch, is charmingly irregular. In the small chapel (good Perp. S. window) remains a W. gallery, entered from the upper floor of the house.

Beyond Brede the road for miles is extremely picturesque, after a fashion of this neighbourhood, threading the summit of a long ridge, and commanding on either hand delightful views—in this case, R. across the valley of the Brede, and L. across the Tillingham,* its tributary.

10½ m. **Udimore** [1½ m. **Snailham Halt**]. The 13th cent. church is approached by a flagged "church-path" that reminds one of

* A remarkable example of the way in which inconspicuous streams have attracted to themselves the names of villages.

the proximity of Kent. The lancet chancel (with a blocked "low-side" window) would be beautiful if properly restored; and there is a quaint brass inscription to John Freebodye (d.1578), "*sedulus agrorum cultor, parvoque beatus.*" The church, according to tradition (similar to one at Alfriston, and found elsewhere in Sussex), was planned for another site, but the stones laid during the day were removed every night by the hands of angels, whose reiterated chant, "Over the mere!" has given the place its name. The road now descends to

14½ m. **Rye**, the first appearance of which, as seen from this approach, is most effective.

ROUTE IV.—HASTINGS TO EASTBOURNE.

The tourist may proceed directly, by Bexhill and Pevensey, or deviously, through lanes, by the route secondly described. The extra 11 m. involved by the latter will perhaps be thought a trivial matter in comparison with the avoidance of the endless villas of Bexhill.

I. By Bexhill and Pevensey.—St. Leonards is quitted by the road along the front. For the last 1½ m., from the point where the road bends sharply inland, it is pleasanter to keep across the golf-links, along the crest of the low cliff.

5 m. **Bexhill** [The L.B.S.C.R. and S.E.R. stations are a good ½ m. apart. *Hotels*: Sackville; Métropole; Riposo; Carlton; Nursery (children and nurses only)—all on front; Granville, near L.B.S.C.R. station. Numerous private hotels and tea-rooms. *Library and Reading-Room*, Endwell Road. *Electric trams* to Hastings and Cooden Beach. Pop., 20,363]. No seaside place in Sussex has grown of recent years more rapidly than Bexhill, thanks to its industrious exploitation by the late Lord de la Warr. The result is the conversion to a kind of straggling suburbanism of a certain number of square miles of formerly pleasant Sussex country. The place, however, is healthy—in the opinion of Dr. Oscar Browning, "the healthiest place in England"—and a Paradise for children, with long stretches of sandy beach; and the fact that so many people come to stay here proves that it satisfies at any rate some kind of popular demand. The front is tolerably compact and pleasing, but some hinder parts of the town are still unkempt and painfully ragged. About 2½ m. W., with a break of country in between,

is the still more recent *Cooden Beach*, whose bungalows and villas are commendably æsthetic.

Almost the solitary object of interest in Bexhill is the parish church, which, though much rebuilt, retains, among other ancient features, four admirable Norm. arcade arches. In the basement of the tower is a small coped pre-Conquest grave-slab (? 8th cent.). It has almost certainly come from the North (the type is commonest in Scotland), and, according to Mr. Allen, exhibits Irish influence.

Beyond 7 m. Cooden Beach we emerge into genuine country. The Martello towers (p. 31) now appear in a long line along the coast; but the sea is gradually quitted as we draw towards

12½ m. **Pevensey** [*Inn*: Royal Oak. At *Wallsend*, an embryonic watering-place 1 m. S., is the Pevensey Bay Hotel. Pop. (of Pevensey and Westham), 1,887], one of the great historic sites of Sussex, consists virtually of two grey villages (Pevensey proper to the E., and Westham to the W.), with the Castle in between. The site is a dead level, about a mile inland from the present line of coast, surrounded on every side by marshes of emerald green, but overlooked, at the distance of a mile or two, by the steep escarpment of the Downs. Pevensey, like Sandwich and Winchelsea, has been commercially ruined by the withdrawal of the sea.

Pevensey, undoubtedly, is the direct successor of the Roman *Anderida*, which was founded in the last century of the Roman domination by the Count of the Saxon Shore to repel the fierce barbarians who now began to swarm across the sea. It has even been maintained that, at a still more early epoch, it was the scene of Julius Cæsar's landing in 55 B.C. The Roman name derives from the great Wealden forest, or Andreswald, of which fragments still remain. After the Roman withdrawal the savage lords of the White Horse landed in force near Chichester (p. 103), and fought their way hither under Aella and Cissa. Probably the siege of "Andredes-Ceaster" in 491 was an event of short duration; the town, at any rate, was taken, and the inhabitants were slain, "adez ut ne unus Brito superstes fuerit"—"an expression," says Gibbon, "more dreadful in its simplicity than all the lamentations of the British Jeremiah" (Gildas). Here on 27th September, 1066, came William the Bastard with his fleet of 800 ships, as indicated briefly on the Bayeux tapestry: "venit at Pevensel"; and here he converted his initial stumble to a happy omen of victory by grasping a handful of English shingle, and thus taking feudal seisin of the land he came to claim. Saxon Pevensey was given to Norman Robert, Count of Mortain, and became the military centre of one of the six new Sussex "rapes." Its later history is less romantic, though it

underwent four separate sieges : nothing in its chronicles eclipses, or even rivals, this one outstanding episode "in our rough island story." It may be mentioned, however, that the place, as a "limb" of Hastings, was affiliated to the Cinque Ports, and that it possessed a mayor and corporation till as late as 1882. It is now the merest of mere grey villages, with roofs of richly tinted lichen, and with walls of rounded cobbles. "*Stat magni nominis umbra*": it stands only by the shadow of a once great name.

Pevensey Castle† is really more than castle, and the title is deceptive: it is substantially the shell of the ruined Roman *Anderida*. The outer wall of the rudely oblong enclosure, c. 580 yds. in circuit, and still perfect to an average height of 20-30 ft., is nothing more or less, like the walls of Silchester or Richborough, than the original Roman city wall besieged by the Sax. conquerors. Its Roman character is evident outside from the road between the two villages, with its unmistakable small square blocks of ashlar, and its bonding courses of flat red tiles. At the S.W. angle, where the public footway enters the enclosure from West Ham and affords a short-cut across to Pevensey, are still the two half-circular towers that guarded the Decuman Gate. The shape of the whole walled area, recalling the irregular outlines of Silchester and *Verulamium*, but opposed to the rectangular castramentation of Roman purely military stations, suggests that the Count of the Saxon Shore found here a primitive British village already in existence, before he proceeded to fortify the place "after the high Roman fashion." In the S.E. corner of the Roman enclosure, where are now what look like the relics of an early Norm. "motte"—just possibly the earliest of such "mottes" erected by the Normans in England—Robert de Mortain, it is probable, erected soon after the Conquest perhaps the earliest rectangular Norm. stone keep in the country, the foundations of which were excavated in 1906. Whether, however, the motte is really a motte—in which case it must soon have been superseded by the early rectangular keep—or merely a later heap of rubbish, it can hardly be doubted that the lines of the present 13th cent. *enceinte*, with its drums, enclosing about an acre in the S.E. corner of the Roman enclosure, guarded outside by a moat that still holds water on the sides roughly N. and W., and entered at its W. (or S.W.) angle by a gateway between two round towers, indicates substantially the lines of the first earthen Norm. enclosure. It is to be

regretted that this magnificent monument is overgrown with ivy, and apparently left to perish by slow decay. The views from the motte at the S.E. corner are picturesque in the extreme.

Pevensey Church, with a chancel deflected to the N., is an example of lovely 13th cent. work. Notice, in particular, the chancel arch, and the two windows on the S. of the chancel. In the N. chapel are some relics of the ancient Corporation, including gilt mace and iron seal. The picturesque old *Mint House*,† near the E. entrance to the Castle, should be visited. It is now a sale-room for old furniture; but a panelled room, with a good oak overmantel and some traces of domestic wall painting, may be inspected. It is said to have been a residence of the Carthusian Andrew Borde (? 1490-1549), the original "Merry Andrew." His "Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham" probably have reference to the Nottinghamshire village of that name; but there is said to be also a manor of Gotham in the neighbourhood of Pevensey.

Westham, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., notwithstanding some modern touches, remains on the whole unspoilt, with two good wooden cottages. The church is even more dignified and striking than its neighbour. The core is aisleless Norm., to which was added a N. aisle towards the close of the 14th cent. Notice the beautiful Perp. glass (the Apostles and St. Paul) in the head of the E. window; the good 15th cent. parclose to the S. transeptal chapel, in which is now preserved an altar slab, with three unusually big crosses; the admirable queen-post roof in the nave; and the fragment of 15th (or late 14th) cent. rood-screen, now at the W. end. The building has been well restored, and is one of the most delightful in Sussex, whether viewed from inside or out.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Eastbourne* (p. 31).

II. By Crowhurst and Ashburnham.—This roundabout route proceeds first by devious lanes to

5 m. *Crowhurst*, where the 15th cent. church tower has the Pelham buckle. In the churchyard are the relics of one of the oldest yews in England, and adjacent (S.) are the ruins of a small 13th cent. manor-house. *Crowhurst Park* belongs to the Papillons, a family of French descent, who suffered many things for the Protestant religion. Thus Anthony Papillon, the friend of Erasmus, was martyred at Venice, and his son in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Between 8 m. **Catsfield** [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Battle] and 10 m. **Ninfield** [$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Sidley] the woods of *Normanhurst* (Lord Brassey) are conspicuous on the right. The French Renaissance mansion was injured by fire in 1908; but it still contains the South Sea and other curiosities collected by Annie, Lady Brassey, during the voyage of the famous *Sunbeam* in 1876. About 3 m. N. of Ninfield, by still more devious lanes, is the house and beautiful park of

13 m. **Ashburnham** [5 m. Battle], which gives its name to "a family," as Fuller says, "of stupendous antiquity," who have been settled here for more than eight hundred years, being represented on this spot before the Conquest by Bertram de Eshburnham, Constable of Dover under Harold. The red-brick *Ashburnham Place* (Earl of Ashburnham), of no interest as a building, is not shown, and the famous collection of books and manuscripts was sold in 1883-97; but the church is a curious example of the Gothic survival, though retaining a mediæval tower (Pelham buckle). It was mostly built by Sir John Ashburnham (d. 1671), as recorded on his monument in the N. chapel ("performed the service to God in building this Church."). Sir John was the companion of Charles I. in his flight from Oxford in 1646, and from Hampton Court in 1647; and to him were given the blood-stained shirt and white silk drawers that were worn by the King on the scaffold, as well as the sheet that wrapped his body. These relics were long preserved in the church, and used there as late as 1820 for touching for the king's evil, but are now kept for greater safety in the house. Also in the N. chapel is the tomb of William Ashburnham (d. 1665), with an interesting and touching inscription. His wife "was a very great lover"; and her husband, who survived her, "gloried in nothing in this World But this his Wife, and the almost unparallel'd love and intire freindship that for Above fifty yeares was between his Deare Elder Brother . . . and himselfe."

From Ashburnham the tourist should retrace his steps to Ninfield, and thence descend to Pevensey Level by way of

19 m. **Hooe** [$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pevensey], where the E. window of the church (mostly 15th cent.) has some remains of painted glass that are supposed to include figures of Edward III. and Philippa.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Pevensey**.

SECTION II.—EASTBOURNE.

Hotels.—Along the sea-front, and mostly rather expensive: *Albemarle; Albion; Queen's; Burlington; Grand; Salisbury; Alexandra; Southdown; Cavendish; Hydropathic* (at the Meads end).

In the town: *Sussex; Clifton; Royal; Gildredge*, etc. Temperance: *Westminster; Waverley* (both near station), etc.

Private Hotels.—*Angles Pension; Imperial; Whitehall; St. Mildred's Court; The Retreat; Bella Vista*, etc.

Boarding-Houses.—*Sea-View; Aralnen; West Rocks; Trinity Mansion; Lansdowne; York House; Mostyn; Travancore; Sandhurst; Sandon; Whittington; Danesbury; Royal Marine; Chatsworth; Glendower; Glastonbury; Wrottesley House; Queensborough; Blackwater; Clarence.*

None of the above lists professes to be exhaustive.

Post Office.—Terminus Road.

Population.—62,030.

Although the inland town of Eastbourne is a place of great antiquity, and though there seems to have been already a germ of modern watering-place at the beginning of the 19th cent.—Charles Lamb, after being “dull at Worthing one summer, duller at Brighton another,” professed himself “dullest at Eastbourne a third,” whilst Theodore Hook was a visitor here prior to 1841—yet the modern fashionable watering-place is almost wholly the creation of the 7th Duke of Devonshire (seated statue on Parade at foot of Devonshire Place) about the middle of last century. The result is a big modern town along the littoral, where was formerly only a quaint old village a mile or so from the sea, with a handsome esplanade, which has nowhere any shops, and only towards the W., or Meads, direction any visible show of brick, and which stretches for nearly 3 m. from the shingle bank called the *Crumbles*, on the E., almost to the base of Beachy Head upon the W. Coming in this direction, and beginning at the *Redoubt*, we traverse in succession the *Royal and Marine Parades*, which brings us to the *Pier at Splash Point*; whence the line is continued westward, past the important *Sussex Club*, by the *Grand Parade*, which, shortly beyond the projecting *Wish Tower*, merges into *King Edward's Parade*, and finally into *Cliff Road*. The *Wish Tower* itself is the one object of comparative antiquity in modern Eastbourne, being the most westerly of the long series of Martello towers by which Pitt

sought to protect the low levels of Pevensey and Romney Marshes against threatened French invasion—perhaps the “towers along the steep” of Campbell’s famous challenge:

“Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep.”

Between the houses and the sea is a line of pleasant gardens, and this feature is accentuated the farther we draw W., where the low chalk cliffs begin to rise, and the parades are on different levels. Opposite the Grand Hotel is a good bronze statue of the 8th Duke of Devonshire, erected in 1910. The face of Eastbourne towards the sea is distinctly dignified and pleasant, but the inward parts of the new town have no particular distinction; they might easily be bits of Tooting or Balham. The new *Town Hall* has no particular merit; indeed, the best public building in the town is the striking *Public Library and Art School*, at the N. end of *Grove Road*. In this are now housed the collections of the *Caldecott Museum*.

Of several modern churches, far the finest is *St. Saviour’s Church*, built from designs by Street, and constructed of red brick. The church was consecrated in 1867, but the tower and spire (175 ft.) were not completed till 1872. The chancel and apse are richly decorated with frescoes and mosaics from designs by Clayton and Bell, the mosaics being executed in glass by Salviati, at the Murano works, near Venice. This last form of decoration is continued in the nave, still from designs by Clayton and Bell, but in this case executed by A. Capello. The nave as well as the chancel is apsidal. The remarkable font, of Montezuma onyx from Mexico, was given in 1877, and was also designed by Street, as well as the oak cover and crane above it. The last addition to the church is the beautiful little chapel towards the E. end of the S. aisle, which was added from designs by a local architect, Mr. Murray, in 1903, as a memorial to the first Vicar. On its N. side is a remarkable modern brass. The only other building of note in modern Eastbourne is the *Convalescent Home*, towards the W. end of Cliff Road, conducted by the Sisters of *All Saints*, Margaret Street, and with a rather pretty chapel. Eastbourne is well off for open spaces. *Devonshire Park* is the most important, in the centre of the town, and less a park in the ordinary sense than the chief centre of different forms of entertainment (theatre, pavilion, gardens, skating-rink, tennis-ground, and cricket-field in one). Another open space, of later addition, is *Gildredge Park*, on the road between the old town and the new. On the W. side of the new town, and closely surrounded by trees, is *Compton Place*,† a seat of the Cavendish family, with some good tapestry and portraits by Lely and Kneller. Beyond this

come the Golf Links, extending to the escarpment of the Downs. Near Devonshire Park is *Eastbourne College*, the oldest and most important of many local schools. In *Meads*, the W. suburb of Eastbourne, the late Professor Huxley died in 1895.

More interesting to the archaeologist than modern Eastbourne is the original town, c. 1 m. inland (N.W.) from the station, with a still old-fashioned High Street, and a *church* of unusual size and beauty. The core of this is Trans., with striking arcades of that date in nave and chancel, and with a contemporary lancet clearstory in the nave; but the chancel clearstory and fine E. window were added in the Geometrical period, and the aisles were rebuilt on a wider scale in the 14th cent. The details of the sanctuary are apparently late 14th cent., and form part of a single scheme of great value and interest. They include sedilia and huge piscina; an important Easter Sepulchre; a niche behind the altar (probably for relics); another niche to the N. of this; and a doorway to the S. to a vestry below the E. window. Notice the Curvilinear screen-work of a type not uncommon in Sussex, and the large Curvilinear piscina that served the former rood-loft altar. The late 12th cent. work of this grand and fascinating church is particularly valuable, including the lovely chancel arch.

To the N. of the churchyard is a ruined building (about to be restored) called the *Old Parsonage*, and formerly the capital mansion of the Rectorial Manor. It seems much too big for a mediæval priest-house. Near the S.E. corner of the churchyard, at the corner of High Street and Ocklynge Road, is the picturesque half-timbered *Lamb Inn* (lately well restored), with a 13th cent. crypt.

The best excursion from Eastbourne is to 2½ m. *Beachy Head* (575 ft.), where the chalk South Downs end abruptly on the Channel in perhaps the noblest cliff on the English coast. The summit is pleasantly reached by the coastguard path in c. 2½ m. from the centre of the town; there is a longer approach (3 m.) by carriage drive; and there is an alternative foot-path route between the two. The "milky steep," however, is only properly appreciated by those who view it from below, at some distance out at sea. Off Beachy Head was fought, in 1690, the great naval battle between the allied English and Dutch fleets (fifty-six sail), under the Earl of Torrington, and the French (eighty-six sail), under the Comte de Tourville. "The Dutch behaved with valour, but were saved from annihilation only by Torrington's manœuvres, who continued to interpose his fleet

between them and the French." The view extends E. along the coast to the sandstone cliffs beyond Hastings, and W., in clear weather, as far as the Isle of Wight. Even the French coast is said occasionally to be visible. "By going on to a little promontory some way west of the point, one can get a safe sight of the cliffs, populated by flocks of sea-birds that breed in their inaccessible recesses." But the visitor should avoid the crumbling edge:

"How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low."

From the signal-station on the highest point (hotel and restaurant) the cliff should be followed W. to (2 m.) the old lighthouse at *Belle Tout* (1831; a new lighthouse has now been built on the shore nearer the actual Head). Here, beneath the brink of the cliff, is *Parson Darby's Hole*, a cavern hollowed out as a place of refuge for wrecked seamen by Jonathan Darby, Vicar of East Dean (1715-28, p. 43). A little beyond this is *Birling Gap* (*Bungalow Hotel*), where the French privateer *Dugnay Trouin* captured two English men-of-war in 1706. Hence we may return to Eastbourne up the valley to East Dean (p. 43), and thence across *Crapham Hill*; or the walk may be prolonged across the Seven Sisters (p. 69) to the Cuckmere valley and 10 m. Seaford (p. 67).

Other good and easy excursions from Eastbourne are to Pevensey (p. 27), Wilmington Priory and the Long Man (p. 46), Alfriston (p. 44), Lewes (p. 48), Michelham Priory (p. 38), Hurstmonceux Castle (p. 38), Hastings (p. 1), Battle Abbey (p. 13), and Bodiam Castle (p. 11). Winchelsea and Rye (p. 19) may be visited in the day. Far the best walk in the neighbourhood is across the Downs to Lewes (p. 55).

ROUTE V.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS (LONDON) TO EASTBOURNE.

36 m. (from London) **Tunbridge Wells** (p. 57). Sussex is entered, according to the present arrangement of county boundaries, in c. 1 m., and there is a long ascent to

38½ m. **Frant** [1½ m.], a large residential village, the highest part of which is c. 600 ft. above the sea. Immediately before reaching it, from the well-house on the R., there is a glorious view across the forest-like glades of Eridge Park (p. 57) to Crowborough Beacon (p. 58). The church (St. Alban; there are only eleven old dedications to this English saint in England) was rebuilt in 1822, but the tower should be ascended for the almost limitless view, which embraces on a clear day the cliffs above Folkestone (c. 40 m. in a bee-line). On the Green are the old archery butts.

The road continues high, commanding a succession of exquisite views, and passing at 40 m. (R.) the circular British camp of *Saxonbury*. Shortly beyond this comes the hamlet of 5 m. **Mark Cross**, beyond which (R.) the high-set church of Rotherfield is seen on its lofty hill.

Rotherfield itself (1 m.) may conveniently be visited by diverging at Mark Cross, and recovering our present route at Argos Hill (an extra distance of c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.). This picturesque little hill town (506 ft.), with grand views in all directions, is also fortunate in its possession of a church that is one of the best in East Sussex. This is a building of the 13th cent., but the two E. windows (of the chancel and N. chapel) were added, and the aisles were widened, in the 15th cent. Notice the 15th cent. parclose screen on the N. of the chancel; the striking Renaissance font cover ("repaired and beautified" in 1816, but one of the panels is dated 1533); and the magnificent 17th cent. pulpit presented in 1897 as a memorial to Archbishop Thompson of York. On the N. splay of the E. window of the N. chapel is part of an Annunciation; and at the W. end of the nave are relics of a Doom. Notice also the fragments of 15th cent. glass (E. window of N. chapel); the curious black sepulchral slab, with a double cross, on the floor of the N. aisle; and the roofs of the nave, chancel, and N. chapel. The N. porch has a vaulted roof and upper chamber; and the bold Perp. tower has a lofty shingled spire.

$44\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Mayfield** [$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., 2,530. *Inns*: Star; Royal Oak]. The first view of this little hill town (c. 473 ft.), when entered from this direction, is one of great and singular attractiveness. The whole of its long street, like the village street of Lindfield (p. 80), wears an air of high antiquity, and is full of gables, and half-timbered or tile-hung cottages, the best of which is *Middle House* (dated 1575), with its richly carved barge-boards. This is just not old enough to have witnessed the burning here, in the churchyard, of four poor Marian martyrs in 1556. Here the great object of interest is the remains of the old *Palace*† of the Archbishops of Canterbury, now incorporated with the school buildings of the "Society of the Holy Child Jesus."

There is no record of when Mayfield became the property of the archiepiscopal see, but the palace is traditionally said first to have been built by St. Dunstan (959-88). Here is alleged to have been the scene of the famous encounter, in which the saint, who was then working at fashioning vessels for the altar, seized the Devil by the nose with his red-hot tongs, though the story is said to belong more properly to Glastonbury. Satan, with a single spring, leapt

to the site of the present Tunbridge Wells, where he cooled the injured organ in a spring, thus imparting to its waters the chalybeate flavour they have ever since retained. Three Archbishops died at Mayfield—Mepham in 1333, Stratford in 1348, and Simon de Islip in 1366. The last resided much at Mayfield, and is supposed to have built the hall; but after his death the place was less in favour, and was finally exchanged by Cranmer with Henry VIII. in 1545. After this it remained in various private hands—for a time in those of Sir Thomas Gresham, who was visited here by Elizabeth in 1573. The buildings were dismantled prior to 1750, and the ruins bought by the Duchess of Leeds, and presented to its present occupants, in 1863.

The Palace was restored and added to by the younger Pugin in 1866, but the mediæval remains are still of absorbing interest. The chief is the great hall (now the chapel), which probably dates from c. 1350. This magnificent apartment (c. 69 by 39 ft., and 50 ft. in height) is remarkable for the Dec. tracery of its windows (a variation of "Kentish"), and for the three great stone arches that support its wooden roof—a feature said to be found elsewhere only at Ightham Mote and Conway Castle. It appears from old engravings that these arches remained *in situ* when the rest of the roof had vanished. At the W. end of the hall are the three stone doorways (like those at Bodiam Castle, p. 11) that formerly led to the kitchen and other offices; at the opposite end, on the dais, stood the throne of the Archbishops, part of the diapered back of which is still preserved. In a lobby are shown the tongs and anvil of St. Dunstan, and the Spanish rapier with which Elizabeth is said to have knighted Gresham. Another point of interest is the guest parlour, with the grasshopper crest of Sir Thomas on the fireplace. The 15th cent. gate-house, on the village street, was restored in 1882-83, and is a plain, though dignified, example of its period.

The parish church (St. Dunstan) has a 13th cent. tower, but the body was burnt down in 1389 (the reddened stones in the tower arch still witness the catastrophe), and rebuilt in the 15th cent. Notice how the E. arch on each side in the four-centred arcades is stilted to accommodate the vanished rood-loft, and how the clearstory windows in this bay have each an extra light for its better illumination. There remains the lower part of a 16th cent. rood-screen; the pulpit and altar rails are 17th cent.; and the Restoration font is dated 1666. Perhaps, however, the most interesting features are the fine 17th cent.

chandeliers, and the two iron sepulchral slabs (one dated 1668). The S. porch is Perp., with vaulted basement and upper room.

Mayfield to Hailsham, by Warbleton.—This alternative, through pleasant country lanes, is 1 m. longer than the recognised high-road, but is much more interesting. First we dip steeply into the valley of the Rother—here an inconspicuous rivulet—to rise at once as steeply to the “Southern Forest Ridge” (I adopt the convenient name from Mr. Brabant) at the lofty village of

5 m. **Cade Street** (523 ft.), whence the views S., to the sea and the South Downs, are unrivalled in magnificence. Here a roadside monument commemorates with sententious moralising the traditional wounding on this spot (he actually died on the way to London) of the rebel Jack Cade at the hands of Sheriff Iden in 1450. [Cade Street is a hamlet in the parish of **Heathfield** (pron. “Hefful”), the church of which lies $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W., on the edge of Heathfield Park, in a singularly beautiful position. Restoration, unhappily, has deprived it of much interest, though the unusually big hagioscope may be considered worth a visit. The *Gibraltar Tower* in the park recalls the exploit of a former owner, General Elliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield; p. 54), by whom the rock was heroically defended in 1779-83.] Beyond Cade Street we begin the long descent towards the sea, but the views for miles are still magnificent in front. $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Warbleton** [$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Horeham Road], where the church is 13th cent., with a later tower (Perp.) and aisle (Dec.). Here the chief point of interest is the splendid brass (chancel floor) of William Prestwyk (d. 1436), Dean of Hastings (p. 4), who is shown in choir vestments, with the familiar text from Job (xix. 25, 26) down the two edges of his cope (the Latin is from the “Officium Defunctorum,” and not from the Vulgate), and with a Pelican in Piety (“Sic Christus dilexit nos”) as the finial of the canopy. There are fragments of old glass in four windows; but perhaps the feature that strikes one most is the curious elevated “Squire’s Pew” that has escaped the fury of restoration in the aisle. The tower, which is strangely out of axis with the nave, has melancholy association with one of the Lewes martyrs (p. 54), Richard Wardman, a local iron-master, who is alleged to have been temporarily confined (or to have taken refuge) in its upper chamber before his burning in 1557. Embodied in a farmhouse are the remains of a small *Augustinian Priory*, translated hither from Hastings by Sir John Pelham in the time of Henry IV.

The lane onward towards Hailsham traverses a country of less sensational beauty, but is everywhere enriched with flowers and fern. 14 m. **Hailsham** (*below*).

There is not much of artificial interest on the main high-road between Mayfield and Hailsham.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Cross-in-Hand** (503 ft.), on the Southern Forest Ridge, whence the views (S.) are very fine. The road is now less hilly as we descend gradually to the plain.

55½ m. **Hellingly church** [$\frac{1}{3}$ m. Pop., 3,182 (but this includes the monster East Sussex Lunatic Asylum on the farther side of the line)], $\frac{1}{3}$ m. L., is certainly worth a visit, though the tower is poor sham Gothic of 1836. Notice the good Trans. windows and the beautiful string below them (N. of chancel); the E.E. arcading in the N. transept; and the "low-side" window. Between the church and railway is *Horse-lunges*, now a farm, but a typical example of the old half-timbered Sussex house.

57½ m. **Hailsham** [Pop., 4,604. *Hotels*: Crown; George], a straggling, and in the main old-fashioned, little market-town, where the curfew is still rung at 7 p.m. Here is a manufactory of ropes, and, in the neighbourhood, of the peculiar local "trug" baskets; whilst at Lower Dicker is made the curious "Sussex pottery." The well-proportioned church is 15th cent., and the tower (of unusual type for Sussex) is a chequer of cut flint and stone. Preserved in the N. aisle is a fine panel of late Dec. glass, conspicuous with its deep ruby tint. The Perp. tower arch is fine.

Hailsham is a starting-point for two admirable excursions, each of which is made most pleasantly on foot.

(1) About 2 m. due W. (by lane and foot-path) are the remains of the Augustinian Priory of **Michelham**,† surrounded, perhaps uniquely, by a huge rectangular moat. This is fed by the little *Cuckmere*, which actually flows through it; and is thus, like the lakes at Scotney (p. 7) and Bodiam (p. 11), a delightful expanse of water, and not apt to degenerate in dry seasons to a noisome and muddy ditch. At the S.W. corner is the boarded Priory Mill, which was still used, until quite recently, for the purpose of grinding grain. Of the Priory itself, which was founded by Gilbert III. de Aquila, of Pevensey, in 1229, the chief remnant is the grand 15th cent. gate-house, which projects into the moat. Other fragments are incorporated in the picturesque farmhouse, including some 13th cent. arches at the back (outside).

(2) About 3½ m. due E. (by lane and foot-path across the marshes of *Pevensey Level*) is **Hurstmonceux Castle**,† described by Mr. Lower as the "most picturesque building in Sussex." It is, however, something more than this, for it is almost the last link in the transition from the purely military castles of an earlier age (exemplified in this neighbourhood by Lewes, p. 49) and a mere residential palace, such as Cowdray (p. 121). "Hurstmonceaux," says Mr. Hamilton Thompson, "where the great brick house has the semblance of a castle, but little of its reality." It was begun in red-brick by Sir Roger Fiennes, one of the heroes of Agincourt, c. 1446, and dismantled by Canon Hare c. 1777. The building is rectangular (and

very nearly square; 214 ft. by 200 ft.), with a tower at each corner and several on each face. On the S. is the magnificent gateway, where the pseudo-military character of the structure is most pronounced, with its portcullis grooves, loops for arrows, and heavy machicolation. Formerly the whole was surrounded by a moat. Inside there were originally two big and two small courts; but the interior, as at Bodiam (p. 11), was till recently largely ruin, though the exterior, as at Bodiam, formed an almost perfect shell. Since the property, however, was purchased a few years ago by Mr. Claude Lowther, the dismantled inside chambers have been more or less restored. Æsthetically this has been accomplished most successfully, since it is hard to tell the new work from the old; but, from the antiquarian point of view, such deception is deplorable. Some conception of the scale of the great gateway—by far the grandest feature—is afforded by the fact that each of the octagonal towers that flank it is 84 ft. high. Horace Walpole gives a graphic description of the house as it appeared in 1752—of the “delightful carvings by Gibbons, particularly two pheasants,” and the coloured glass in the chapel (which last he stigmatises as “small, and mean”), including “the Virgin and seven long lean saints, ill done.” Even at this date some of the glass had already been removed—he found St. Catherine in the buttery!—and all, of course, has long since disappeared. Addison’s comedy, “The Drummer,” is founded on the Hurstmonceux tradition of an invisible drummer guarding an invisible treasure in an invisible chest, but audible in the beating of his drum. “The drum roll was, in fact, a rascally gardener’s signal to certain smugglers who had made the castle their favourite haunt.”

Hurstmonceux is rightly cited as an early example of brick military architecture; but brick, it should be remembered, was used in England in ecclesiastical work, as in Little Coggeshall Abbey, Essex, at least as early as the 13th cent.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the Castle, on a slight rise, is Hurstmonceux Church, the tower and nave arcades of which are late 12th cent. On the N. of the sanctuary is the magnificent canopied chest-tomb, with two recumbent effigies, of Thomas, eighth Lord Dacre (d. 1533), and of his son, Thomas (d. 1528), who predeceased him. Notwithstanding its late date this monument is purely Gothic, whereas the tomb of Sir Anthony Browne, at Battle, though only 14 years later, is pure Renaissance. The Fiennes family acquired the barony of Dacre of the South by the marriage of Richard (son of the builder of the Castle) to Joan Dacre in 1446. A tragic incident in their history was the execution of Thomas, ninth Lord Dacre, the grandson of the Thomas here commemorated, for his share in a poaching fray—apparently merely a boyish freak—on the Pelham land at Hellingly (p. 38), in which a keeper was accidentally slain. On the chancel floor is the grand brass of William Fiennes (d. 1402).

Hurstmonceux churchyard commands a glorious view across Pevensey Level to the sea. Buried beneath the yew lies Archdeacon (Julius) Hare (d. 1855), whose curate here in 1834 was Carlyle’s

friend, John Sterling. The Archdeacon's mother (Mrs. Hare Naylor, d. 1806) is commemorated in the chancel by a monument by the Danish sculptor, Kessels.

From Hurstmonceux the excursion may be pleasantly continued across the marsh to 5 m. Pevensey Station (p. 27), passing in c. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. Wartling [$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. Pevensey], with the Pelham buckle and a Catherine wheel carved on the S. exterior of its church.

About 4 m. S.W. of Hailsham is the delightful church of **Arlington** (2 m. Berwick), most delightfully restored. The core is undoubtedly pre-Conquest (? latter part of 10th cent.), as witnessed by the "long-and-short" quoins of the nave, where visible (the N.E. is hidden), and by the double-splayed window opened out on the S. of the nave at the restoration in 1896. The head of this last is turned externally in Roman brick. The N. chapel was added in the Norm. period, and the N. aisle in the 13th cent., though recast or reconstructed, like the chancel, in the 14th cent. The two 14th cent. arches between the chancel and N. chapel are remarkable as being double—i.e., each consists of two separate arches built parallel to one another, with a slight interval between—a rare arrangement, though not unique. Notice the curious piscina, the "low-side" window, the 17th cent. pulpit, and the Perp. or late Dec. font—the two last of pronouncedly Sussex type. That this church occupies a Roman site is visibly testified by the Roman cinerary urn (N. wall of chapel) that was found beneath the nave. The tower is 13th cent., with a good arch and a shingled broach spire.

From Hailsham the direct road to $64\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Eastbourne** is by $60\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Polegate** and 62 m. **Willingdon** [$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. Hampden Park], with a 13th cent. church. But the route by Stone Cross is barely 1 m. longer, in every way more rural, and much to be preferred.

ROUTE VI.—EDENBRIDGE (LONDON) TO EASTBOURNE.

27 m. **Edenbridge** (see Black's "West Kent"). Sussex is entered on this route at c. $31\frac{1}{2}$ m., on crossing the *Kent Water*, near the Kentish village of Cowden. We climb to a height of 363 ft., and then descend towards the beautiful valley of the Upper Medway.

$33\frac{1}{2}$ m. A lane goes R. to the remains ($\frac{1}{3}$ m.; now a farm) of the beautiful 15th cent. red-brick mansion of the Sackvilles (p. 41) at **Bolebrook**, with a gateway tower, or pavilion—it seems to be doubtful which. This property came to the Sackvilles c. 1400 by marriage with an heiress of the Dalyngrygge family (pp. 11, 63). We now cross the infant Medway to

34½ m. **Hartfield**, an exceedingly pretty village on the N. verge of Ashdown Forest (p. 62). The church, though picturesque externally, is really of little interest; but there is a beautiful lych-gate, partly constructed under the upper story of an old half-timbered house (dated 1520).* In the chancel is a tablet to the Rev. H. S. Polehampton, the heroic chaplain at Lucknow, who was wounded there, and afterwards died of cholera in 1857.

About 1 m. E. of Hartfield, and singularly placed on a knoll (R.) above the road to Tunbridge Wells, is **Withyham church** [½ m.], which was largely rebuilt after its partial destruction by lightning in 1663. The font is dated 1666, and the S. porch 1672; and a few fragments of old glass have been collected into three windows on the N. of the nave. Traces of mediæval work survive; but the chief interest is concentrated in the picturesque Sackville Chapel, which, with its banners streaming from the ceiling and its modern heraldic glass, has almost a feudal aspect. The monuments, however, are comparatively recent, though remarkable. In the centre is the unconventional chest-tomb erected by the Countess of Dorset in 1678 in memory of her son and husband, with the parents kneeling in grief on either side. The monument of the first Duke of Dorset (d. 1765) is by Nollekens; that of the fourth Duke (d. 1815) by Flaxman; and that of Arabella Diana (d. 1825), the third Duchess, is by Chantrey. There is also a fine 17th cent. chest. Buried in the vault below lies the poet Earl of Dorset (d. 1706)—“Dorset, the grace of courts, the Muses’ pride”—though Pope’s epitaph will not be found, as its title wrongly asserts, “in the church of Withyham.”

From the churchyard there is a view of singular beauty deep into the heart of Ashdown Forest, with the picturesque Tudor gateway—the last remnant of the old Sackville house at *Buckhurst*—well seen in the middle distance (c. ½ m.). The Sackvilles are now represented in this neighbourhood, at *Buckhurst Park*, by Earl de la Warr, and in Kent, by Lord Sackville, at Knowle, but in each case through the female line. They have lived in the neighbourhood for more than seven hundred years, since the marriage of Jordan de Sackville to the heiress of Ralph de Dene at some date in the 12th cent. “Scarcely any other English park,” says Mr. Hare, “has the extreme and forest-like beauty of Buckhurst, with its grand old beeches, its deep glades, and its clear silent pools.”

Beyond Hartfield, after a short preliminary climb, we drop to a feeder of the Medway that drains the heart of Ashdown Forest (p. 62), and then commence in earnest the long ascent to about the highest point of the moorland (703 ft.). Actual

* The date looks like restoration, and should perhaps be received with caution.

open common (more or less) is traversed for about 4 m.; and the views in all directions, but especially W., into the hollows of the forest, and S., as we begin to descend, in the direction of the Downs, are amongst the most extensive and most lovely in Sussex. But it is only by diverging from main roads and exploring hidden nooks and dells that we grasp the full significance of this still remote and beautiful region.

42½ m. **Maresfield** (2 m. Uckfield or Buxted. [*Inn* : Chequers]). The church, of Norm. core, is much restored, but retains a fine late 14th cent. wooden porch (N.) and a stately 15th cent. tower arch. The pulpit and altar rails are 17th cent. Underneath the tower is a long iron slab to Robert Brooks, who is stated, by a ludicrous error, to have "departed this life the 12 day of June ætatis suæ 1667."

44½ m. **Uckfield** (p. 58). The country now becomes more level, but is often beautifully wooded; and the Downs are more and more in evidence in front.

49½ m. **East Hoathly** [5 m. Uckfield or Isfield]. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1856, but the doorway of the Perp. tower has the Pelham buckle and the arms of Lumsford (both repeated: in one case the snouts of the wild boars are made to point in the wrong direction).

About 1¾ m. S.E. by lane and footpath (cyclists must follow the Hailsham road to the curiously named hamlet of 2 m. *Whitesmith*, and diverge thence 1½ m. L.) is the fairly interesting church of **Chiddingly** [4¾ m. Horeham Road or Hellingly], with one of the four stone spires of Sussex. This, and the tower below it (with the Pelham buckle), are perhaps late 14th cent.; and the junction of the two (always something of a problem) is here skilfully contrived. Inside the chief point of interest is the monument to the Elizabethan Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir John Jefferey (d. 1579). At the sides are standing effigies of his daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Sir Edward Montagu, an ancestor of the present Duke of Manchester. The whole is striking and unusual.

Passing the hamlet of Whitesmith, and traversing the dreary region of the Lower Dicker, with its pottery and brick-works, we join the road from Tunbridge Wells (Route V.) at 4¾ m. Lower Horsebridge, and shortly afterwards reach 56¼ m. **Hailsham** (p. 38). For the remainder of the route to 63¼ m. **Eastbourne** see p. 31.

ROUTE VII.—EASTBOURNE TO LEWES.

The pleasantest route for pedestrians who do not wish to visit churches is to cross the Downs by Beachy Head, Alfriston, and Firle Beacon (p. 55). Cyclists and others will certainly do well to follow the alternative road by the Cuckmere valley in preference to the dull highway between Eastbourne and Berwick. Even Wilmington Priory and Long Man, the only points of importance missed, can be included in the Cuckmere route by a digression involving an extra $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. between Alfriston and Berwick.

Eastbourne to Berwick, by the Cuckmere Valley.—Eastbourne is quitted by the old town (p. 32), and almost at once the road ascends the steep E. escarpment of the Downs to a height of more than 500 ft., and descends as steeply down *Crapham Hill* to the pretty little village of $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. **East Dean**, placed in deep seclusion towards the head of the short valley that here runs down to the sea at Birling Gap (p. 34), and surrounded on every side by bare chalk hills. Notice the old ox-yoke hung above the door of the village smithy: the neighbouring parish of West Dean (*below*) is now the last locality in Sussex where oxen may still be seen ploughing (1919).* The little church is interesting, and its ground-plan full of puzzles. The nave and chancel (the latter much deflected to the N.) are 13th cent.; but on the N. of the nave, at the E. end, is an early Norm. tower, with a Norm. doorway on the W., and an arch on the E. (now blocked) that has led to a vanished apse (see plan in vestry). On the S. is a blocked Norm. arch. Exactly the same phenomena appear at Godmersham, in Kent (where the apse is still in existence), save that there the Norm. doorway is on the N. instead of the W. Possibly the tower was axial in an earlier Norm. church, the nave of which had vanished at least as early as the 13th cent.† There is a good pulpit (1623) and a much restored circular Norm. font, the pedestal of which formerly did duty as a horse-block at the Tiger Inn.

If East Dean (as its name imports) is in the depths of a valley, its neighbour

4 m. **Friston** is decidedly on a hill (over 300 ft.), commanding sweeping views over the rolling downs, with perhaps a peep down the Jevington valley (N.)—

“Through the gaps revealed,
Belt upon belt, the wooded, dim,
Blue goodness of the Weald.”

* The reader must not confuse this East and West Dean with the two villages of the same names in West Sussex: the reduplication is unfortunate.

† There was also once an apse to the E. of the Norm. tower at Bapchild, Kent. In all three cases, if the towers were originally central, they afford parallels to Newhaven (p. 66), which is otherwise thought unique.

The little church has traces of possibly pre-Conquest work, and a 16th cent. brass and early 17th cent. monument to members of the Selwyn family, who resided at the beautiful old Tudor house of *Friston Place*, where the wainscoted hall, still open to the rafters, has a minstrels' gallery, and where the water in the well-house is still drawn up by a donkey, as at Carisbrook. At Friston is a "tapsel gate" at the entrance to the churchyard.

The road continues high, and commands, before dropping to the Cuckmere valley, and some time before reaching the village itself, a delightful view (R.) of the cluster of old houses, set deep in their quiet hollow, that constitute

7 m. **West Dean** [3 m. Seaford], often considered the prettiest of the many old-world Down villages. "The hamlet," says Gissing in "Thyrza," "consists of very few houses, all so compactly grouped about the old church that it seems, on looking down upon the village, as if the hand could cover them. The roofs are overgrown with lichen, yellow on slate, red on tiles. . . . The little group of houses is mellow with age; their guarded peacefulness is soothing to the eye and the spirit." The church, with its remarkably quaint tower (the N. to S. dimension is at least thrice that from E. to W.) is in keeping; and the scene is completed by the 14th cent. priest's-house (again used as the parsonage), and by the ruined *columbarium* of what was once the house of the Thomas family. Notice inside the church (12th to 14th cent.) the strange tampering (early Dec.) with the jambs of the Norm. tower arch; the heavy but elaborate Dec. niche, perhaps meant for an Easter Sepulchre; and the Classical monument to William Thomas (d. 1639).

The Cuckmere valley, from the sea to Alfriston, is certainly one of the prettiest in the Downs—startling, like that of the Ouse, in its strong contrast of steep, bare chalk hill with dead level of shining marsh, but narrower, and less straggling, than its rival, and free from the intrusion of cement works. We follow up its E. side past the diminutive hamlet of

8½ m. **Litlington** [3 m. Berwick], where the little Norm. church retains two corbels, actually on the jambs of the later inserted chancel arch, to carry the rood-beam. [About ½ m. farther, at Lullington Court, a lane turns up R. to the lonely shrine of **Lullington** (pop., 30), which, in its present truncated form—it is merely the chancel of the former building—is undoubtedly the smallest parish church in England (16 ft. square). Culbone Church, however, on the N. flanks of Exmoor, is the smallest *complete* church; and the honour was formerly due, prior to its enlargement c. 1830, to the Church of St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight. Notice the "low-side" window in the remaining fragment of S. nave wall.] Alfriston is now seen effectively beyond the river (L.), and is reached across the pastures by a footpath.

10½ m. **Alfriston** [2 m. Berwick. Pop., 590. Inn: Star] is another Sussex "haunt of ancient peace." Unusually large for a downland village, it has more the air of a little market-town, and retains the remnant (lately still further reduced by Canadian soldiers encamped

during the German War at Seaford) of the sole surviving village cross in the S.E. counties. The picturesque, half-timbered *Star* is perhaps the oldest inn in Sussex (15th or early 16th cent.), "and was once a sanctuary under the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Battle for persons flying from justice, and a place of resort for pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St. Richard at Chichester Cathedral." The rude statuettes on the front are full of interest: one is perhaps St. George (though the saint looks more like Robin Hood: note the head in the dragon's tail); a second (L. of door) is a bishop or abbot, with an animal that looks like a hare (if meant for a hind, he is possibly St. Giles); a third (R. of door) is a bishop (he can scarcely be St. Julian Hospitaller, the patron saint of travellers, as suggested, for St. Julian was neither abbot nor bishop). On the corner-post are two bears on a staff; and set against the wall is a red lion, probably the figure-head of a wrecked ship. The inn figures in Harrison Ainsworth's "*Ovingdean Grange*," but was never, as there represented, a hiding-place of Charles II. The church, often called from its size and dignity the "*Cathedral of the Downs*," is a large, homogeneous, cruciform, aisleless structure of c. 1350-75, remarkable for the flamboyant tracery of its windows, and for its construction of well-squared flint. The piers of the unusually spacious crossing are worked with curved hollows; and the paucity of windows for so large a building is certainly remarkable—there is none on the W. of the transepts, and only one on each side of the nave. Notice two "low-side" windows; the remarkable piscina and sedilia, in a darker kind of stone; the Easter Sepulchre (N. of chancel); the small figure of St. Alphege in contemporary glass (N. window of N. transept); and the old wooden bier. A third object of interest in Alfriston is the 14th cent. *Clergy-House*, of wood and plaster, with a central hall that is open to the roof. It is now the property of the National Trust, but there is little to see inside.

Here, as elsewhere in Sussex, the Sax. character of the existing settlement of the county is pronounced. Alfriston was Alvric's town, and quite a number of Sax. holders—Alward, Alwin, Oswald, Wineman—still appear as sub-tenants, even after the Conquest, in Domesday. An important discovery of Anglo-Sax. remains was made here in 1912, and the finds are now in the Lewes Museum (p. 51).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Alfriston, near Berwick (*below*), we join the Eastbourne-Lewes high-road.

The main Lewes road leaves the Old Town to the L., and skirts, as far as Polegate, the E. escarpment of the Downs.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Willingdon (p. 40), at the foot of Cow Crouch or Combe Hill (638 ft.). Shortly beyond this the grand chalk escarpment turns abruptly W., and passing the ugly railway settlement at Polegate, luckily of no great size, we reach the pretty village of

6 m. Wilmington [$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. Polegate], the cottages of which straggle up a lane (L.) towards the Downs. Half a mile up this

is the church (Norm and E.E.), with the curious double dedication of St. Mary and St. Peter. Notice the 17th cent. pulpit and lectern, and the "low-side" window, oddly placed in about the middle of the chancel (N.). The 13th cent. work is decidedly effective. On the N. of the churchyard is a remarkable old yew, double almost from the ground. A trifle S. of the church are the slight remains of *Wilmington Priory*†, consisting chiefly of the picturesque outer face of a Tudor gate-house, in a condition of regrettable neglect. The house was a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, and was suppressed, with the other alien houses, in 1414. Still farther S. is a magnificent old barn, exceeding in its proportions even that in the neighbouring village of Alciston (*below*). Cut in the chalk on the huge green escarpment of the Downs behind the village is the celebrated figure, grasping a staff in either hand, of the *Wilmington Giant*, or *Long Man* (240 ft. long). This has been the subject of much controversy. According to some authorities this, and the somewhat similar *Giant* at Cerne Abbas, Dorset, are merely freaks of idle monks; but others ascribe their origin to Sax. or even later Celtic times, and see in them a purpose "not unconnected with some form of ancient religion," or commemorative of some great battle. Perhaps, in sober truth, not much is really known about it; and Dr. Martin unkindly hints that "absence of notice concerning it somewhat justifies suspicion of its antiquity."

We cross the little Cuckmere before reaching

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Berwick** [1 m.], where the 13th cent. church ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) has remarkable shouldered rere-arches to its trefoiled chancel windows. Other notable points are the Curvilinear tomb-niche (N. of the sanctuary), with an uncommon finial cross, and the unusually early chancel screen (c. 1250), like those at Gilston, Herts, and Stanton Harcourt, Oxon. This is asserted to be "old," though I cannot myself feel confident that a single inch is genuine. In the S.W. corner of the churchyard is a curious mound—apparently too big for a tumulus, and too small for a Norm. "motte."

Those who have already visited the villages lying R. and L. of the main road between Berwick and Lewes, or prefer rambling through devious country lanes to dodging motors on frequented highways, will find the following a pleasant alternative, though c. 5 m. longer.

About $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Berwick stands the small lonely church of **Chalvington** [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Berwick], mostly of Geometrical date, with the small figure of an archbishop in Dec. glass (? St. Thomas of Canterbury) and a Dec. N. door. Names of places in this neighbourhood are (or were) amusingly abbreviated: thus Chalvington is Chawton; Selmeston becomes Simson; Alciston is Awston; and Wilmington was formerly Winelton. Scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of Chalvington is the rather larger church of 4 m. **Ripe** [$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Berwick], with unusually good Curvilinear work (E. window, piscina, and large sedile), and considerable remains (E. window) of contemporary glass, including two of the Evangelistic emblems. On the exterior of the W. tower is the Pelham buckle.

Hence as far as 6 m. **Laughton** [5 m. Glynde] the road is rather dull, since the Downs are now behind us; nor will Laughton Church itself, though its nave is curiously wide, and though the Pelham buckle decks its tower, be likely to detain us. Yet it is not without its interest as the burial-place for generations of the great Sussex race of Pelham, still represented in the county, at Stanmer Park, by the present Earl of Chichester, who is also Lord Pelham of Laughton. They once lived at *Laughton Place*, c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., and only to be got at by intolerably muddy cart-tracks, reminding the unhappy visitor of the famous gibe of Dr. Burton, who suggested that "the oxen, the swine, the women, and all other animals" of Sussex were unusually long-legged owing to "the difficulty of pulling the feet out of so much mud." Here, on the edge of the marshes at the head of the tidal *Glynde*, is the beautiful moated fragment of the red-brick house built by Sir William Pelham, and inscribed: "L'an de grace 1534 fut cest mayson faicte." Beyond Laughton we have no alternative but the high-road to 10 m. **Ringmer** [3 m. Glynde], where Gilbert White was a visitor on more than one occasion (in 1770 and 1773). Ringmer lies exactly on the edge of the curiously detached mass of the Cliff Hill downs; and here the naturalist was free to "investigate that chain of majestic mountains with fresh admiration year by year," and to prefer "the shapely figured aspect of chalk-hills," which he found "somewhat peculiarly sweet and amusing," to the "rugged, broken, abrupt, and shapeless" appearance of other hills elsewhere. The church is rather large; and the short octagonal piers of the N. arcade are remarkable for the manner in which they rest on tall circular masses of masonry. Ringmer has associations with the founder of Harvard College, who married the daughter of John Sadler, a 17th cent. rector. From Ringmer to 13 m. **Lewes** we follow the edge of the Downs (L.).

The main road from Berwick skirts (L.) the fine escarpment of the Downs, the highest point of which in this section is Firle Beacon. Right and L. lie pleasant villages; but none, with the exception of Beddingham, is directly on the road. At $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. L. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is **Alciston** [2 m. Berwick], the little Norm. church of

which (altered in the 13th cent.) has a good E.E. outer doorway to its porch. The adjoining Court House Farm incorporates some remnants of an old grange of Battle Abbey (p. 14), and the grouping of church and farm-steading, with the Downs immediately in the background, is delightfully characteristic. There is a 14th cent. dovecot and a magnificent old barn. At 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. a lane goes L. for ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Firle** [$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Glynde], not far from the foot of its bold Beacon (c. 700 ft.; p. 55), where the Gage family have been settled for the last 400 years. Immediately in the shadow of *Firle Place* (Viscount Gage) is the church (13th and 14th cent.), with (for Sussex) considerable remains of late Dec. glass still *in situ* (E. window of S. aisle). At 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. R. is the turn for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Glynde**, with big chalk-works near the station. The semi-Classical *church* was erected by Bish. Trevor of Durham in 1765.

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Beddingham** [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Glynde], in the remarkable, short valley by which the tidal Glynde makes its way to the Ouse between Beddingham Hill (L.) and Mount Caburn (R.; p. 55), and with a church of Norm. origin. The S. aisle was added in Trans. (with arcade capitals like those at St. Anne's, in Lewes), and the N. aisle a little later; whilst the chancel was recast or reconstructed about the close of the 13th cent. The Curvilinear clearstory has curious ogee cinq-foiled openings. Notice also the font, of one of two common Sussex types; the late 13th cent. "low-side" window; and the remains of wall painting (soffit of E. arch of S. arcade).

15 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Lewes**, which presents itself with its usual picturesqueness.

SECTION III.—LEWES.

Lewes [50 m. Pop., 10,798. *Hotels*: White Hart (one of the best in Sussex. The house, though refronted, is old. In the bar-parlour is a fine stone fireplace, and upstairs a grand room with Tudor panelling); Crown; Pelham Arms (smaller, but probably good). *Tea-rooms, etc.*: Stephen's, Cruttenden, both in High Street. *Post-Office*, High Street] is still one of the most interesting small towns in England, though its great Castle is now a ruin, and though its great Priory Church is gone. The situation, like that of Winchester and Guildford, is sin-



LEWES CASTLE

gularly effective, climbing steeply from the banks of the muddy Ouse up a long spur of the chalk Downs, and dominated on the opposite side by the still steeper slope of Cliff Hill, just as Winchester is dominated by St. Giles' Hill, or Guildford by the Hog's Back. Neither of these last hills, however, has anything approaching the mingled grace and boldness of the beautiful Downs that environ Lewes, and especially of Cliff Hill—almost a miniature Skiddaw—with its splendid central combe. From the higher parts of the town the glimpses down steep side streets of bare vistas of flat marsh, framed between swellings of steep green down, have a character unique in southern England, recalling more the naked Yorkshire fells. Distant views of Lewes are everywhere attractive, but two may here be indicated as possessing peculiar charm—from the lower slopes of Cliff Hill, in the neighbourhood of the Martyrs' Memorial (p. 55), and from the lane from the Uckfield road to South Malling Church. The town itself, though pleasantly old-fashioned, is not remarkable for old houses, though one on the W. of St. Martin's Lane (nearly opposite the Castle) incorporates externally a curious fragment of a mid-14th cent. window; whilst its over-sailing upper story almost meets the curious projecting oriel on the opposite side of the lane. At the angle of Bull Lane and High Street is the "Monkey House" (15th or early 16th cent.), so called from the figure on its corner-post (perhaps really meant for Pan). Here Tom Paine lived, as Exciseman and tobacconist, from 1768 to 1774. Behind is the flint Tudor town-house of the Goring family, part of which was converted to a Unitarian chapel in 1687. "Lewes," it may be added, is plausibly derived from A.S. *hlaw* (= a hill), which lingers in South Scotland and Northumberland as "law," and in Derbyshire as "low."

The point of chief importance is the still imposing ruins of the *Castle*,† which show so bravely from a distance, as though built on an acropolis. The Conqueror gave Lewes and its rape to William de Warenne, afterwards Earl of Surrey, and the husband of Gundrada, who, according to some authorities, was the daughter of his wife, Matilda, by her former husband, Gerbod, advocate of St. Bertin, and, according to others, by the Conqueror himself. Gundrada, however, if Freeman is to be followed, was related to neither William nor Matilda. De Warenne, we may be sure, in the usual Norman fashion, lost no time in casting

up a "motte" to defend his new possessions; but this, according to Mr. Allcroft, was on quite a different site from the present Castle, and survives, in the shape of the so-called "Calvary," in the adjacent suburb of Southover (p. 52). Later, for some reason, he abandoned this original site, and constructed a new "motte" (the present *Brackmount*) on a spot overlooking St. John's Church. Lastly, but still within the era before the coming of the stone rectangular keep, was erected a third "motte" on the opposite (W.) side of the second Castle area, and overlooking High Street.* Lewes had thus, like Lincoln, two mote hills enclosed in a single bailey; whilst the *town* was unique in England in actually boasting three! The area of the second Castle, on its lofty ridge, embraced c. 3 acres, and was thus one of the most extensive in the country. In addition to the two mottes it was defended from an early period by an *enceinte* wall, some fragments of which survive towards the E., as well as by a massive and very plain Norm. gate-house, which had once an upper chamber, but never a portcullis. In the 14th cent. it was deemed prudent to strengthen this approach by the erection, a few yards in front of it, of the present splendid *barbican*, with its circular angle bartisans and heavily machicolated front, which is far the finest architectural feature now surviving of the Castle. Bartisans, as pointed out by Mr. Hamilton Thompson, are of more common occurrence in France; indeed, Lewes barbican, as a whole, has a very foreign aspect (recalling the Châtelet at Mont St. Michel), though it has also points of resemblance to the 14th cent. Bars of York. There is no evidence to show that either of the "mottes" was ever surrounded in Norm. times by the conventional shell-keep. The present remains on the top of the western "motte" apparently belong to the close of the 14th cent., and perhaps date, as Mrs. Armitage suggests, from the time of the passing of the lordship from the Warennes to the Fitzalans. They consist of a fragment of curtain, which formerly completely surrounded the mound; and of two projecting semi-octagonal towers, of which originally there were probably four. Though similar in many respects to earlier Norm. shell-keeps (of which Arundel is a good example, p. 143), this late survival at Lewes has obviously important

* No doubt for additional strength. This W. "motte," as pointed out by Mr. Hamilton Thompson, "rises from a higher level" than its neighbour, "and commands a much wider stretch of country."

points of difference, and recalls, without resembling, the strange central ward at Alnwick.

The Castle is the property of Lord Abergavenny, but is leased to the Sussex Archaeological Society, who keep a few items of their collections in the Keep. Among these may be mentioned two early British canoes, each cut from a single trunk, that were dug up in the marshes of the Arun respectively at Burpham (p. 84) and South Stoke (p. 140). The bulk of the collection is now housed in the red-brick *Barbican House*.† In the Prehistoric Room is a bronze-age founder's hoard from Wilmington, and one of the largest cinerary urns in England; the only piece of Roman cordage found in England (from a well at Pevensay); and a remarkable bronze helmet from near Chichester, resembling those lately used by our soldiers in France. In the Anglo-Saxon Room is the splendid collection from the cemetery opened at Alfriston in 1912, including swords and two beautiful gilt fibulæ. In the Mediæval Room are tiles from Lewes and Dureford Priors; a 14th cent. ivory carving from Hastings Castle; and Flemish tapestries (c. 1700) from Halland House, the former seat of the Pelhams. Elsewhere is a fine collection of Sussex fire-backs, including one (1636) with the picture of an iron-master, with his dog and tools. At the entrance to the Castle grounds is a portion of the old railings from St. Paul's (p. 8).

Next in interest to the Castle are the ruins of the *Priory*,† which lie on the edge of the picturesque suburb of *Southover*, best reached from the Castle by way of the steep-pitched Keere Street, down which George IV. is said once to have driven a coach-and-four for a wager. This was founded by William and Gundrada for Cluniac monks c. 1078, and was distinguished as the head establishment in England, as being first in date, of that great and powerful order. Houses attached to Cluny were always reckoned alien; but Lewes came in safety through the crisis of 1414, when most alien houses were suppressed, and survived as a *prioratus indigena* till 1538, when it was surrendered by Prior Robert Crowham, and valued at £920 odd. It is impossible to speak save in terms of deepest indignation of the wanton destruction of the fabric of this once great and splendid house. In a letter from John Portinari to Cromwell we read "of the lengthe and greatenes of thys church, and how we had begon to pull the hole down to the ground, and what maner and fashion they used in pulling it down." This magnificent church, indeed, with its in many respects singular ground-plan—each shallow transept ended in two apses, and the chancel in a *chevet*, with an ambulatory and five semicircular chapels—and with its

total length of 405 ft., was only 6 ft. less long on plan than Chichester Cathedral, and actually excelled the latter in its length of high roof. The church possessed a central and two W. towers; whilst immediately adjoining the *chevet* to the W., and almost forming part of it, was a second transept, each division of which had an apsidal chapel to the E. Of all this massive Norm. splendour not a single stone still stands, and even the poor remains of the monastic buildings, which stood to the S. of the church, are now so confused and apparently meaningless that it is impossible to reconstruct them mentally without the assistance of a plan. What is left is chiefly fragments (largely stripped of their ashlar) of part of the undercroft of the *Refectory*, and of the *Necessarium*.

A little E. are the foundations of the *Infirmery Chapel*, remarkable for their curious eastward termination (a square-ended chancel between two apsidal chapels), and for retaining an old altar. Still farther E., but on a different property, is seen the first "motte-hill" of de Warenne, which, by a piece of wholly gratuitous guesswork, was long supposed a Calvary of the monks! The magnificent cruciform *columbarium*, with accommodation for 3,228 pigeons, has been destroyed. The Abbey gateway was pulled down in 1832, but the E.E. side portal was rebuilt at the W. end of the Crescent. Much of the stonework of the Priory is said to have been utilised in building the picturesque Elizabethan *Grange* at the bottom of Keere Hill.

Southover itself is a picturesque suburb, looking more like a country village. An old house† (though dated 1599) is absurdly claimed as a residence of Anne of Cleves (d. 1557). Notice the fireplace, the outer door, and the curious little "squints"—one on each side of the projecting porch. There is another good half-timbered house at the corner of Potter Lane. The *church* has a red-brick tower, with a picturesque tiled cupola, of 1714. Preserved in a sham Norm. chapel (built specially for the purpose in 1847) are the two leaden caskets (2 ft. 11 in. long) in which are preserved the bones of William and Gundrada. These were discovered by the navvies in 1845 when making the Brighton Railway across the forgotten site of the Priory Church. The identification is beyond dispute: one is inscribed "Willelmus," and one "Gundrada." Preserved also in this chapel (key at clerk's) is the magnificent late 12th cent. tombstone of Gundrada. The first words of this inscription, "Stirps Gun-

drada ducum," have been a source of much confusion: were her ancestors Dukes of Normandy or Counts of Flanders? There is also a pretty conceit (imitated on the brass of Prior Nelond at Cowfold, p. 95):

"Martha fuit miseris, fuit ex pietate Maria.
Pars obiit Marthe; superest pars magna Marie."

Here too is preserved the fragment of a monk's cowl; a figure in old glass (? St. Pancras); and the torso of a 13th cent. knight (? John de Braose, Lord of Bramber, d. 1232; p. 99).

None of the Lewes churches is of much account, unless perhaps *St. Anne's*. This has remarkable Trans. nave arcades, with capitals like those at Rodmell (p. 64), Telscombe (p. 65), and Beddingham (p. 48), and a remarkable Norm. font that is almost a replica of that at Denton (p. 69). A brass inscription (sill of S. of three E. lancets) commemorates Thomas Twyne (d. 1613), a man of more than local fame, who practised in Lewes for many years as a physican: "Heu iacet hic sæcli flosque decusque sui."

St. Michael's in Foro, lower down the street, has a 14th cent. round-tower, and a monument (N. chapel) to Sir Nicholas Pelham (d. 1559), of Laughton (p. 47):

"What time ye French Sought to have Sackt Sea-foord
This Pelham did Repell them back Aboord."

The presence of the isolated group of three round towers in the Ouse valley (p. 65) is certainly hard to explain: in the eastern counties, of course, they are common enough. The most likely supposition, that they were to obviate the difficulty of getting stone for quoins, would postulate their presence in a hundred other neighbourhoods. *St. John's-sub-Castro* is a hideous freak of 1838, but incorporates two old features of renown. The first of these is the pre-Conquest doorway (950-1066; E. exterior of N. aisle). The second is the inscription in 14th cent. Longobardic letters now on the S. exterior of the chancel:

"Clauditur hic miles Danorum Regum proles,
Mangnus nomen ei, Mangnæ nota progeniei,
Deponens Mangnum, se moribus induit agnum
Prepete pro vita fit parvulus arnacorita."*

* Here is shut up a soldier, the offspring of Danish kings. "Mighty" was his name, and he was known as belonging to a mighty race. Laying aside his "Mighty," he takes on himself the character of a lamb, and, instead of a life of activity, becomes a humble anchorite.

It has been argued that the anchorite thus commemorated was actually the unfortunate Harold (p. 14), though the inscription, with its impossible Latinity, is in that case 14th cent. restoration. The churchyard exactly occupies the space of a well-marked rectangular camp (perfect on every side except the W.) that looks to the writer Roman—it has typical rounded angles—but is pronounced by Mr. Allcroft a veritable Sax. “burgh,” and to have been founded by Athelstane. The only remaining church of any interest is that of *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, at the bottom of the town. This stands by itself, without a graveyard, in a picturesque little square, and is remarkable for its hagioscope (S.), with a pillar at each end.

The visitor is now in the Cliff suburb, part of which was overwhelmed by an avalanche from the almost precipitous Cliff Hill in 1836. At the back of the little *Jireh Chapel* is the tomb of the religious enthusiast, William Huntington (d. 1813), with its odd bombastic inscription: “Here lies the coal heaver, beloved of his God, but abhorred of men.” The “S.S.” after his initials stands for “Sinner Saved”: “As I cannot get a D.D. for want of cash, neither can I get an M.A. for want of learning, therefore I am compelled to fly for refuge to S.S.” [The visitor, whilst in the neighbourhood, may be tempted to walk on 1 m. farther to

South Malling, if only for the pretty distant view of Lewes. Evelyn says that he “layd one of the first stones at the building of the church,” c. 1627, but this can apply only to some restoration or enlargement, for the body of the church is surely older. The diarist was at school at Southover, and passed from thence to Balliol. He had previously (in 1628) been “put to learne my Latine rudiments and to write of one Citolin, a Frenchman, in Lewes.” Near Malling the Archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a residence; and it was to this that the murderers rode from Saltwood Castle on the day succeeding the assassination of Becket. On entering they piled their armour on a table, which presently flung it off; the armour was replaced, but again hurled with a crash to the ground, as though, says Stanley, the table “was indignantly refusing to bear the sacrilegious burden of their arms.”]

There is not much else to see in Lewes. The *County Hall*,† in High Street, was erected temp. George III. In the Council Chamber is Northcote’s “Meeting of the Young Princes” (Richard III., iii. i), and a portrait of General Elliot (p. 37). The adjacent *Town Hall*† is an uninteresting modern structure on the site of the old Star Inn, in front of which sixteen Sussex martyrs were burnt in 1555-57. Underneath is a

crypt in which they are said to have been confined; and inside, not inappropriately, is a curious old painting of the Protestant Reformers. A monument was erected to their memory on the slopes of the Cliff Hill. The burning of Dirick Carver is related in graphic narrative by Harrison Ainsworth in "Cardinal Pole," but wrongly located on the Downs. Inside the Town Hall is a magnificent 17th cent. staircase preserved from the Star Inn, and originally brought from Slaugham Place (p. 77).

Lewes is a pleasant centre for the exploration of the eastern, and less wooded, section of the Downs. The spirit of these delightful hills, where one is as free to wander unrestrained for miles as on a Cumberland fell-side, and with less effort and fatigue, has been finely touched by Gilbert White (p. 47), and Mr. Jennings ("Rambles among the Hills," p. 233); and has inspired the muse of Mr. Kipling, who has celebrated with accurate felicity "our blunt, low-headed, whale-backed Downs," with their "bare slopes where chasing shadows skim." It is the singular good luck of Lewes that the Downs begin at its very doors: from either the upper town, beyond St. Anne's, or from the low-lying suburb of Malling, we pass almost in a step from the old streets to the crisp turf of the open hill-side. It really matters little in what direction they are traversed, but the four routes here merely adumbrated are perhaps of outstanding merit.

(1) The Cliff Hill may be ascended from a little way along the Ringmer road, and the outer edge of the great *massif* followed round the heads of the two big combes to *Mount Caburn* (490 ft.), where there is a striking British circular earth-work at the junction of two ridges. The sides that front on to these are protected by double ditches, but a single fosse was sufficient to guard the steep drops to S. and E. The return should be made by the W. ridge, descending to the Lewes-Eastbourne road at Southerham Farm, and passing a second entrenchment that looks like an out-work to the first, save that the ditch is found on the wrong side of the vallum. The distance of the round is c. 6-7 m.

(2) The best long walk across the Downs from Lewes (and one of the best in Sussex) is to Eastbourne across the summit of *Firle Beacon* (718 ft.), admitting of endless variations at either end. The hardest and longest route (21½ m.; but incomparably the finest) is to ascend to the summit of Cliff Hill (*above*), and follow the crescent summit of the Downs till a path descends to 4 m. Glynde (p. 48). Hence we cross the valley due S. to the main escarpment, which is scaled at 6½ m. *Beddingham Hill* (624 ft.). We now follow the exact N. edge, with its glorious views across the Weald, over the top of 8 m. *Firle Beacon*, till the escarpment drops to 11 m. Alfriston (p. 44); whence we cross the Downs again to 14 m. *Jevington* at a height of something more than 500 ft. From Jevington—where the over-restored church has some traces of pre-Conquest work—there remains a fourth, and last, climb to near the top of 15 m. *Willington*

Hill (638 ft.; British camp), from which point to 18½ m. due S. Beachy Head (p. 33) it is perhaps better to keep a little to the W. of the actual crest, as otherwise the sprawling villas of Eastbourne, now painfully obvious below, are rather apt to mar our pleasure in the solitude and graciousness of the Downs. From Beachy Head the descent to Eastbourne Station is by the coast-path in another 3 m.

The walk may be shortened at either extremity by a number of deviations. Thus, from Lewes we may proceed directly, past Beddingham church (p. 48), to the main escarpment, which is ascended at 4 m. *Itford Hill* (500 ft.), thus omitting altogether Cliff Hill; or from Willingdon Hill we may descend directly on to Eastbourne in c. 3 m. Or it may be lengthened between Alfriston and Jevington, and between Jevington and Willingdon Hill, by making digressions to the N., so as to follow more the exact escarpment of the Downs.

(3) The third good Down walk is W. to 6½ m. *Ditchling Beacon* (p. 81), gaining the open hillside immediately at the head of High Street, and following the escarpment more or less closely (leaving the Race Course on the L.) to the top of 3 m. *Mount Harry* (639 ft.), and thence closely, over 4 m. *Blackcap* (648 ft.), with its conspicuous clump of trees. Mount Harry is said to get its name from Henry III., and the Downs between this and Lewes were the scene, on 13th May, 1264, of the great battle between Simon de Montfort and the King, in which "the father spared not the sonne, neyther yet the sonne spared the father!" The Barons, who the night before the battle had encamped at Fletching (p. 62), advanced early in the morning, circuitously, and for a long time apparently without observation, and scaled the steep escarpment of the Downs in the neighbourhood of Mount Harry. Had their progress been reported to the King, and had he hurried out of Lewes, so as to reach the crest before them, their army had been annihilated in this preliminary manœuvre. But Henry was badly served by scouts, or reckless in the over-confident mood of his famous "Simon, je vous defie," and allowed himself to be entrapped in the worst possible position, with the river and marshes at his rear, to prohibit all possibility of flight, and with the enemy on commanding heights in front of him. The fight began with an initial royalist success, Prince Edward driving in the left wing of the rebel army, and pursuing it towards Plumpton, "without checking the speed of his horsemen." But the centre of the Barons' line stood firm, being reinforced by de Montfort at the head of his reserves, and Henry, who here opposed him, and the King of the Romans, who commanded the royal left, were driven down the slopes till the field was "covered with dead bodyes, and gasping and groaning was heard on every syde." Henry at length took refuge in the Priory, and the King of the Romans in a windmill; but both were taken prisoners. Hence resulted the "Mise of Lewes" and the calling of the first great national Parliament.

For the descent from Ditchling Beacon on to 13 m. Brighton, and for the direct walk across the Downs from Lewes to 8½ m. Brighton, by way of Newmarket Hill, see respectively pp. 81 and 76.

ROUTE VIII.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS (LONDON) TO LEWES.

For the route from London to 36 m. Tunbridge Wells [Pop., 35,697. *Hotels*: Calverly, Wellington, Spa, Mount Ephraim, on the heights; Castle, Swan, Bear, Alexander Temperance, etc., in the town], and for Tunbridge Wells itself, no part of which is now (since 1894) in Sussex, see Black's "West Kent."

Sussex, according to the existing arrangement of the county boundary, is entered in c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the centre of "the Wells."

39 m. **Eridge Green**, where the *Gun Inn* is said to get its name from the interesting example of Sussex ordnance (p. 58), supposed to be the earliest cannon cast in England, that formerly stood on the village green, but is now in the British Museum. The *Eridge Rocks*, resembling the High Rocks at Tunbridge Wells, lie a few minutes S.W. of the modern church, and *Harrison's Rocks* and *Penn's Rocks* are similar groups in the vicinity. The last possess the additional interest of preserving the name of the famous Quaker, William Penn (1644-1718), who had property in the neighbourhood.

The principal attraction, however, of Eridge Green lies in the presence of the grand domain of **Eridge Park** (Marquis of Abergavenny), which has now, for more than half-a-thousand years, been a seat of the great historic family of Neville. The deer-park, with its wild glades of fern and timber, may well be thought a fragment of the primeval Wealden forest. The visitor should cross it by the public path to Frant, commanding a distant view of the modern so-called *Castle*. The ground is very hilly; and at its extreme S. corner, at *Saxonbury Camp* (a circular British earth-work), the park reaches an elevation of more than 600 ft.

Eridge Green lies tolerably low, near a feeder of the Medway; but beyond 40 m. *Eridge Station* the road begins to mount rapidly, up the N. slopes of the so-called "Forest Ridge," to one of the highest sites in Sussex.

43 m. **Crowborough** [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop., 5,148 (civil parish). *Hotels*: Beacon, Crest, Red Cross (inn). Innumerable boarding-houses], which has been for many years a favourite centre for residential villas, and is now accordingly (save for those who like suburbanism) as completely ruined as the Surrey Hindhead! This is the more to be regretted as the views are really magnificent, extending from the South Downs to (it is said) the Crystal Palace. The highest point marked on the Ordnance Map is

apparently Beacon Hill (796 ft.), in the midst of this scene of desolation; and with the exception of Blackdown (918 ft.), near the Hampshire border (p. 119), this is also the highest point in the Weald of Sussex. Among residents in the neighbourhood is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, whose "Rodney Stone" is a Sussex classic.

Beyond Crowborough for some miles the road continues high, but gradually descends, commanding glorious distant views, and skirting, though at some little distance, the E. side of Ashdown Forest (p. 62).

At 49 m. *Cooper's Green* a road leads L. to 1½ m. **Buxted**, skirting the N. side of the fine deer-park in which is situated Buxted *old church*. This is one of the finest in East Sussex, and has suffered less from restoration than its neighbours. Chiefly 13th cent., it is remarkable for its general spaciousness and width. Notice the chancel arch and E. window—both fine features; the striking piscina and sedilia niche; the piscina in the N. transept; and the curious plaster chancel roof (*cf.* Lindfield, p. 80). There is also what seems a "low-side" window—whatever be its real character—in a position (W. of S. aisle) that is paralleled only, in the writer's knowledge, at Dartford, Liskeard, and St. Mary's, Guildford. In this are a few fragments of 15th cent. glass; and to the N. is a plain circular-headed niche, the connection of which with the window—if connection there be—is obscure. On the chancel floor is the splendid brass of Rector Britellus Avenel, one of the most perfect examples of the small group of cross brasses, with figures in the middle, though not quite of the most elaborate type, now remaining in England. The date of death is lost; but Avenel probably died c. 1408. In the N. aisle is a wonderful late 13th cent. chest of singularly massive construction. Altogether this fascinating old church, with its sense of great antiquity, should not be overlooked by the ecclesiologist.

North of Buxted Park, at the point where we enter it on the lane from Cooper's Green in order to visit the old church, is the so-called *Hog House* (from an iron hog on the N. front), which belonged at the close of the 16th cent. to the Hogge, or Huggett, family, of whom Ralf Hogge is said, in 1543, to have cast the first cannon in England (p. 57). The site of his foundry is perhaps marked by the farm of Huggett's Furnace, c. 1½ m. N.E.

50½ m. **Uckfield** [Pop., 3,344. *Hotel*: Maiden's Head (at the back is good hung tiling). *Tea-shop*: Piper's, Church Street. The derivation that connects Uckfield with Celtic *uchaf*, and Isfield (*below*) with *isaf*=upper and lower field, must be regarded with suspicion] is on the whole an old-fashioned market town, though with some hideous modern shop-fronts, that



CROWBOROUGH HEATH.

straggles steeply down one side of a narrow valley, and steeply up the other, for the distance of nearly a mile. The church, with the exception of the tower and shingled spire, is merely an ugly instance (c. 1839) of early Victorian Gothic. The dedication to the Holy Cross is interesting, though not uncommon.

52½ m. **Little Horsted** [1¾ m. Uckfield or Isfield]. The church is boldly situated, on a brow above the road (L.), but was largely rebuilt by Scott in 1863. The tower, however, with a prominent finger turret, is decidedly picturesque; whilst some interesting and unusual early Norm. arcading remains on the N. exterior of the chancel. The country is now less hilly than that encountered between Tunbridge Wells and Uckfield, but the graceful N. escarpment of the Downs is an increasingly beautiful feature in front.

About 1 m. beyond Little Horsted a digression (W.) should be made to **Isfield** [1¼ m.] Church, with its interesting tombs of the Shurley family. These are in the 14th cent. Shurley Chapel (S. of chancel), the interior of which is delightful, with its curious Tudor woodwork. The most important is the large Classical erection to Sir John Shurley (d. 1631) and his two wives, with some decidedly fine statuary. The chancel was rebuilt c. 1300-15, and is good work of its period, with a gabled niche on the N. of the sanctuary that may possibly have been an Easter Sepulchre, with a singularly important and beautiful piscina, and with a remarkable "low-side" window of unusual character. On the S. of the nave are some fragments of 14th cent. glass, including the Instruments of the Passion. North of the church, and visible from the unfenced road across the fields by which we approach the latter, are the remains of *Isfield Place*, the former home of the Shurley family, with a curious towered garden wall.

If the visitor regain the main highway at the W. point of Plashett Wood (*see map*) the distance added by this digression will not be more than c. 2½ m.

59 m. **Lewes**, which presents itself attractively as approached from this direction.

ROUTE IX.—EAST GRINSTEAD (LONDON) TO LEWES.

The first 28 m. from London lie through Surrey (*see Black's "Surrey"*). Sussex is entered at *Felbridge*, whence it is 1¾ m. farther to the old-fashioned town of

29¾ m. **East Grinstead** [Pop., 7,089. *Hotels*: Dorset Arms (one of the best in Sussex. The coffee-room is full of old prints, and commands a lovely distant view of Ashdown Forest);

Crown (looks good)], beautifully placed on a sandstone ridge at a height of c. 400 ft. above the sea, and commanding noble prospects in all directions. The High Street is picturesque, with a good half-timbered house, with over-sailing upper stories, nearly opposite the Sackville College (*below*). The church (St. Swithun) was destroyed by lightning c. 1684, and the existing structure has little interest. The lofty tower, however, rebuilt after a second catastrophe in 1785, is a good example of 18th cent. Gothic (contrast the tower of Warwick Church, in 1704), and forms a familiar and conspicuous feature in views from the Surrey Downs. At the E. end of High Street is the delightful *Sackville College*,† founded by the Earl of Dorset in 1608, and said to have been built out of the ruins of Buckhurst Place (p. 41). Dr. Neale, the hymnologist, was Warden from 1846 to 1866, and during his rule the chapel and hall were rebuilt by Butterfield. The old kitchen, now the common room, with the corporate seal of the hospital, and with its quaint inscription, "I pray God bles my Lord of Dorset and my Ladie and al their posteritie. Ano. D. 1619," will be found of greater interest. Anyhow, the visitor should not miss the interior of the quadrangle, with its well, its lantern above the Warden's lodgings, and its gaily painted Dorset arms. The whole is full of charm, and of thoroughly old-world character.

St. Margaret's Sisterhood was founded by Dr. Neale c. 1856, and the chapel is by Street. East Grinstead returned two members to Parliament prior to the first Reform Act of 1832, and was the scene of the burning of three poor Marian martyrs in 1556. Pleasant in itself, and possessing an excellent hotel, the town is an admirable centre for the exploration of Ashdown Forest (p. 62), and from whence to visit the important pre-Conquest church of Worth (p. 78).

East Grinstead to Dane Hill, by Horsted Keynes.—A delightful alternative ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther) to the high-road, though it misses Ashdown Forest. The route from the beginning is hilly, commanding at frequent intervals grand views of the undulating and richly wooded Weald; and the way lies through a succession of typical Sussex lanes that are gay in spring with primroses and violets.

5 m. West Hoathly ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. The accent, as usual in East Sussex, is strongly on the last syllable), a characteristic hill-village (c. 500 ft.) with picturesque old cottages, and with a view from its beautifully placed churchyard that extends far across the Weald to the distant line of Downs. The church is also typical, with its tall shingled broach spire, and its three early 17th cent. iron grave-slabs (now in vestry) that recall the vanished Sussex industry. The building is mostly 13th cent., with good and interesting work of that period

(of two different dates) in the chancel and S. chapel, and with some remains of contemporary scroll painting; but the font (of local type and marble) is late 12th cent., and the tower is perhaps Dec. addition. [A mile W. of the village, in the grounds of Rockhurst, is the rock called "Great-on-Little," a remarkable poised boulder like the Toad Rock at Tunbridge Wells, that is due to atmospheric denudation.] West Hoathly stands high on the so-called "Forest Range" that at this point divides the head-waters of the Medway, which rises near Turnershill, c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., from the streams that flow southward to the Channel; and a confluent of the Ouse is crossed in the deep valley before beginning the steep ascent to

9 m. **Horsted Keynes** [$1\frac{1}{4}$ m.], the beautifully situated church of which is divided from the village by an intervening dip. The building, with another lofty shingled spire, preserves three of the arches of the crossing of an original aisleless, cruciform, Norm. church, with the Norm. tower above them, but is otherwise of little structural value. It possesses, however, an almost unique curiosity in the shape of a miniature effigy (27 in. long) of a 13th cent. knight, probably a member of the Cahanges, or Keynes, family, from whom the place derives its second name. This should be compared with the similar example in Letchworth church. Arch. Leighton, of Glasgow, was buried in the now destroyed S. chapel in 1684. His grave is now outside the church, and marked by a modern stone, but the original inscription is preserved against the S. exterior of the chancel. The last ten years of his saintly life were passed at the picturesque old house of *Broadhurst*, c. 1 m. N. of Horsted. He died, however, as he desired, at an inn (the Bell, in Warwick Lane, in London), "the officious tenderness and care of friends" being an "entanglement to a dying man"; and is commemorated by Burnet as having possessed "the greatest elevation of soul, the largest compass of knowledge, the most mortified and most heavenly disposition, that I ever yet saw in mortal."

The main Lewes high-road is regained at Dane Hill (*below*) in about another $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., but we have first to traverse another steep intervening hollow, and to cross another feeder of the Ouse.

The road, on quitting East Grinstead, commands at once a noble view (R.) of the distant ridge of Ashdown Forest, with its conspicuous clumps of fir. We descend to the infant Medway before reaching

$32\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Forest Row** [Pop., 2,621. *Hotels*: Forest; Brambletye], which presents itself attractively as approached from this direction. Half a mile W., on the river bank, are the picturesque Jacobean ruins of *Brambletye House*, formerly a seat of the Compton family. It has fallen to decay since 1683, when its then owner, Sir J. Rickman, fled to Spain on suspicion of high treason. The road now commences the ascent of the N. slopes

of *Ashdown Forest*, climbing more than 400 ft. in the course of the next two miles. After this we skirt about a mile of level moor, between *Wych Cross* and *Chelwood Gate*, but the bulk of the actual forest is to our left.

Ashdown Forest is a tract of elevated common, recalling *Hindhead* in Surrey, or the region of *Leith Hill*, and stretching roughly from W. to E. (from *Chelwood Gate* to *Crowborough*) for a distance of c. 5 m., and from N. to S. (from near *Hartfield* to near *Maresfield*) for a distance of about four. The highest point (710 ft.) is apparently on the direct high-road from *Maresfield* to *Groombridge*, in Kent, but the land rises higher towards the E. at *Crowborough Beacon* (796 ft.), though this is just outside the forest proper. *Cobbett*, who found *East Grinstead* "a rotten Borough and a very shabby place," has nothing but contempt for *Ashdown Forest*. It is, he says, "a heath, with here and there a few birch scrubs upon it, verily the most villainously ugly spot I ever saw in England." To modern eyes, however, it is a glorious rolling waste of yellow gorse and purple heather, diversified on its flanks with richly wooded glens, watered by the streamlet that descends to the *Medway* at *Withyham*, and adorned by the noble parks of *Pippinford*, *Kidbrooke*, and *Ashdown*. Unlike the other Sussex forests—*i.e.*, *St. Leonard's*, *Tilgate*, or *Worth*—the greater extent of its area is now destitute of trees, though whether this is attributable to the devastation of former iron-works, or due to other causes, must perhaps remain in doubt. To the geologist it is interesting as furnishing a name to a particular series of the *Wealden* standstones, of which it is composed, and which are shown in magnificent section in the *East Cliff* at *Hastings* (p. 6); to the botanist as the habitat of such relatively uncommon plants as *Hypericum elodes*, *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, and *Skutellaria minor*. Even the general visitor, with no particular scientific tastes, will not fail to be delighted with the splendour of the foxgloves that flourish here in profusion on its dry and sandy soil.

The views in front, as we commence the long descent from *Chelwood Gate*, extend to the *South Downs*, and are grand in the extreme. 37½ m. **Dane Hill**, with a good modern church and a striking roadside *Calvary*. The descent continues, though now less rapidly. 39½ m. **Sheffield Green**, with an old-fashioned red-brick coaching-inn (*Sheffield Arms*). The place derives its name from *Sheffield Park*, the fence of which is skirted (L.) for nearly the next mile. The present house is modern; the former building was the scene of the last summer of the historian *Gibbon's* life, who spent it here as the guest of his friend the first Lord *Sheffield*, in 1793.

From *Sheffield Green* a digression should be made of c. 3½ m. E. to visit *Fletching* and *Newick*. **Fletching** [3 m. *Sheffield Park*], in

particular, is one of the prettiest villages in the county (especially as viewed from its N. end), though many of its cottages are modern; whilst its church is one of the best in Sussex. The core is that of a large, cruciform, early Norm. building to which aisles have been added in the 13th cent. The chancel was reconstructed at about the same period, and has an E. window with bold geometrical tracery, now filled with good modern glass. Notice the two "low-side" windows; the "squint" in the N. transept; the good 15th cent. rood-screen (much restored); the 17th cent. pulpit; the fragments of 13th cent. glass in the two transepts; and the 15th cent. S. door. In the S. transept are two good monuments. One of these is a chest-tomb, with recumbent alabaster effigies of Richard Leche (d. 1596) and his wife; the other has the magnificent late 14th cent. brasses of a Dallyngrygge knight and his lady. At the W. end of the N. aisle is the curious brass of a glover, Peter Devot (? c. 1440), consisting only of an inscription and pair of gloves. In a kind of lobby to the Sheffield Chapel, at the end of the N. transept—a spot of singular obscurity—is an inscription by Dr. Par to the historian Gibbon. He died in London in 1794, but was brought to Fletching for internment by his devoted friend, Lord Sheffield. The tower of Fletching Church is part of the original Norm. structure, and extremely interesting, with its coupled belfry windows of early type. The roof of the nave, like so many Sussex churches, is picturesquely "healed" with Horsham slabs. About 2 m. S. of Fletching, by a rather devious route, and on the opposite bank of the Ouse, is the large and picturesque village of **Newick** [2 m.]. The church (ruined by restoration) has a good 15th cent. wooden porch; whilst the beautiful view from the churchyard would in itself repay the slight additional trouble of a visit.

Beyond Sheffield Green we cross the Ouse at Sheffield Bridge. 43½ m. **Chailey** [1¼ m. Newick], with a disappointing church. The 13th cent. chancel would be interesting, could we think it really genuine; but, as it is, the two grand old yews on the S. of the churchyard are the chief points of satisfaction. We now draw nearer the graceful line of the South Downs, which have long been welcome features in the distance, and touch their actual base at the picturesque hamlet of

48½ m. **Offham** [¾ m. Cooks Bridge. Pron. Oafham], which is merely a "locality" in *Hamsey* parish. Here the church is modern; but the old Norm. church of Hamsey, now used only for burials (*key at Offham*), with a sturdy 15th cent. tower, may be visited by diverging c. 1 m. E. The situation is pleasing, on a detached chalk knoll rising from amidst the marshes of the Ouse, and commanding noble views of the South Downs. [Lewes may be reached from this point by the pedestrian, without

returning to the high-road, by following the tow-path down the Ouse, in c. 2 m.]. The road now rises rapidly along the flank of bare chalk hill, and

50 m. **Lewes** is entered picturesquely at the head of its long High Street.

ROUTE X.—LEWES TO SEAFORD (NEWHAVEN).

There are two routes by road, of which that by the E. side of the Ouse valley is c. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the shorter (10 m.), but that by Newhaven decidedly the more interesting. The pleasantest route, however, for pedestrians is to ascend Firle Beacon, and thence descend direct, or by the interesting church of Bishopstone (c. 11 m. Cf. pp. 55, 67).

The valley of the Ouse between Lewes and Newhaven is beautiful in itself, in its strong and typical contrast between bare chalk down and level marsh, and rich at the same time in small, characteristic villages, the churches of which, though diminutive in scale, are remarkably full of interest.

I. By Newhaven.—Lewes is quitted by the delightful suburb of Southover (p. 52); and the Downs are closely skirted on our R., the Ouse marshes on our L., for the whole distance to Newhaven.

At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. a lane turns W. to 1 m. **Kingston** [$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. Lewes], at the foot of *Kingston Hill* (586 ft.), with a small Curvilinear church (St. Pancras). Notice the two opposite "low-side" windows; the E.E. font; the 17th cent. chest; and the restored "tepsall gate" to the churchyard.

Shortly after the Kingston turn we pass (R.) the farm of *Swanborough*, which incorporates some 13th cent. remains of a grange of Lewes Priory.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Hord** [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Lewes], a little L. of the main road, has a small but interesting early Norm. church, the central tower of which is internally of less width than either nave or chancel. The blind arches on the N. and S. of its interior decidedly incline to the horseshoe shape; whilst the W. arch has the curious kind of chevron that is found again at Eastbourne. Notice the remains of the Trans. N. arcade; the original Norm. arrangement of the E. end; and the interesting Norm. piscina, with projecting rectangular bowl.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Rodmell** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Southease Halt], in approaching which a considerable angle may be avoided by an obvious footpath

(L.). Here the church has been shockingly restored, but retains several points of interest. The core is early Norm., but the S. aisle was added in the Trans. period, with an arcade pier, the remarkable capital of which belongs to the same school as those at St. Anne's at Lewes (p. 53). There is also an unusual Trans. "squint," divided by a central shaft with spiral and zigzag ornament. Notice also the fragment of 14th cent. screen, and the corbels on the W. of the chancel arch that formerly bore the rood-beam.

4½ m. Southease [½ m.], the most diminutive member of this group of ancient villages. The small Norm. church has been recently restored (and therefore well), and more than one curious feature brought to light. Chief among these is the rare wood and plaster chancel arch (a genuine mediæval survival), which probably once carried a picture of the Rood, and some remains of Norm. wall painting (N. of nave). The chief interest of Southease Church, however, is undoubtedly its Norm. round tower, which forms one of the little group of three in the Ouse valley (p. 53).

About 1¾ m. S.W. from Southease, by a rough road across the Downs, is the retired village of Telscombe (2¼ m. Southease Halt), with an over-restored church, with hideously "masoned" walls. The only points of interest are the mid-13th cent. font, with a curious base like that at Southease, and the capital of the pier between the chancel and N. chapel, which has Trans. carving of the school of those at St. Anne's, at Lewes (p. 53). We may descend direct to Piddinghoe (*below*) by footpath in c. 2 m. The extra distance involved in this digression is c. 2 m., and the deviation is well worth making.

6 m. Piddinghoe [1¾ m. Newhaven] church is delightfully situated on a steep bank immediately above a bend of the muddy, tidal Ouse—

"Where Piddinghoe's gilt dolphin veers,
And where, beside wide-banked Ouse,
Lie down our Sussex steers."

But Mr. Kipling is at fault, for the weather-vane is a fish! Here is another Norm. church, with another Norm. round tower. The chancel, however, was rebuilt in the 13th cent., and is remarkable alike for its extremely lovely arch and for retaining its original E. lancets. There are actually no less than four brackets—some, no doubt, for images—on the E. interior wall.

7½ m. Newhaven [the Harbour Station is ½ m. nearer the sea. Pop., 6,261. *Hotels*: London and Paris, at Harbour Station; Bridge; Ship (both in High Street)], which was formerly called Meeching, and only got its new name after the great storm in 1570, when the Ouse, which had formerly flowed into the sea at Seaford (p. 68), burst through its shingle barrier, and thus formed the present port.

Even so the place had small importance prior to its selection by the Brighton Railway as the harbour for their new steamboat service to Dieppe. The distance by this between London and Paris (now that the French trains run by way of Gisors) is only 227½ m., as against the 283 m. by Calais, but this advantage is counterbalanced by the additional length of sea-passage (78 instead of 26 m.). It was here that Louis Philippe and Marie Amélie landed on their flight from France after the *coup d'état* in 1848, in the guise of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, at seven o'clock in the morning, the King "in a green blouse," and with "not so much baggage as he could carry in his pockets." Newhaven played an important part in the recent war, being one of the chief points whence ammunition was shipped to France. It is, however, a squalid and unpleasant little place, though the view of the Ouse from the bridge, with its shipping, is not wholly unpicturesque.

The *church*, in the upper part of the town, is still of considerable interest, though its nave has been rebuilt in barbarous pseudo-Gothic. What remains of the old 12th cent. building is remarkable as exhibiting a sturdy axial tower, the basement of which was intended to serve as choir, with a sanctuary immediately adjacent to the E. This is so far not uncommon in Norm. planning (*cf.* Cassington, in Oxfordshire); but here the remarkable point is that the sanctuary is apsidal—a combination perhaps unique in England, though paralleled in Normandy at Yainville-sur-Seine. On the extreme W. of the churchyard is the grave of a brewer, Thomas Tipper (d. 1785):

"He played through life a varied comic part,
And knew immortal Hudibras by heart."

An obelisk (N. side) commemorates the loss of H.M.S. *Brazen* in 1800, with a crew of more than one hundred men.

From Newhaven we cross the marshes at the mouth of the Ouse to the chalk hills on the opposite side of the valley, where, bending R., we next skirt their actual base along the narrow tract of level that here divides them from the sea. At c. 2 m. (R.)

is the little village of **Bishopstone**, with the remains of a tidal mill (*i.e.*, driven by the impounded tide). This, however, though old-fashioned, is not the original village, which lies back—a mere handful of farms and cottages, with a dignified old church—nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the other side of the high-road, and entirely secluded in a folding of the hills. The church is one of the five or six most remarkable in Sussex: it is worthy of a monograph, but none has yet been written. In the absence of such help, the plan exhibited in the porch will be found of great assistance.

The W. portion of the nave, and the S. porch, are certainly pre-Conquest—according to Prof. Baldwin Brown, of some undetermined date between 800 and 1066—as suggested even from a distance by their striking elevation. Not many Sax. lateral porches now survive, and this is the most imposing, the height of the apex of the gable being as much as 21 ft. above the ground. The Norm. outer doorway, beneath a projecting triangular head, is of course a later addition; but above, on the outside, is a pre-Conquest sundial still *in situ*, with the day in 12 divisions, and the single name EADRIC. The quoins of the porch and of the W. angles of the nave have a kind of massive and very irregular “long-and-short” work. Notice the rich 14th cent. niche on the E. interior of the porch. This may well have been in connection with the porch altar that certainly stood here in Sax. times—the inner doorway is pushed much to the W. of a central line to make room for it—and that may well have been continued in later ages. Next in date is the early Norm. W. tower, in four strangely receding stages, and crowned by the common Sussex “head.” The three bottom stories are open inside, and form a striking bit of masonry. The remainder of the church has been recast in the Norm. and Trans. periods, but it is hard to say exactly by what process. There are now both chancel and sanctuary arches (both lovely bits of Trans.); and, according to the plan, the chancel is Norm. reconstruction, and the vaulted sanctuary Trans. Notice the two arches of wall arcade on both N. and S. of the chancel—these again are very puzzling; the Norm. font, of a common Sussex pattern; and the remarkable Norm. slab in the basement of the tower. With its two doves drinking together from a vase, it is of strongly Byzantine character: how it comes to be found in Sussex is a mystery.

$10\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Seaford** [Pop., 6,991, in Urban District, which includes the suburban village of East Blatchington, and is practically commensurate with the straggling watering-place. *Hotels*: Beach; Esplanade (both on Marine Parade); Bay (more inland). *Restaurant*: Oxley's, Clinton Place, near station], till last century, was a sleepy little borough, with great traditions of

smuggling; a member of the Cinque Ports, in the capacity of "limb" to Hastings; and prior to 1832 had returned two members to Parliament. In 1881-2 it was determined to "develop" it, and the whole appearance of the place has now been altered. The old town lies back nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the sea; and between the two lies the bed of the old Ouse—an impracticable hollow, till the builder shall have filled it up with refuse. The parade on the actual littoral—itself ragged and unfinished—is thus separated from the parent town by an untidy strip of waste. Seaford will look better in another hundred years; at present its æsthetic charm is small. The place, however, has a great and probably well-deserved reputation for its healthiness, and schools and convalescent homes abound. The church of St. Leonard, though largely rebuilt in 1861-62, still retains important work at its W. end. The oldest part consists of the outer walls of the basement of the tower, with early Norm. arches N. and S. (blocked). These were perhaps intended to accommodate the passage of the Sunday procession (as at Wrotham, in Kent, or at Brading, Isle of Wight), or the tower may once have been engaged inside the aisles. Next in date come the two W. bays of the nave, with good work of the last quarter of the 12th cent., recalling the grand Trans. work at Eastbourne (p. 32). Lastly, in the 15th cent., was raised the present tower, rising, inside the remains of the original tower, from the ground. Notice the archaic-looking carving on the capital of the central column in the original part of the S. arcade, including (among much that has perished) a Crucifixion, a Baptism, and a lion among trees. Placed on a bracket above is a very early carving of St. Michael and the Dragon. Notice also the flint crosses on the outer walls (N. and S.) of the middle stage of the tower.

In the garden of the "Folly," in Church Street, is a 13th cent. crypt. But there is little visible antiquity in the existing town itself!

East Blatchington Church ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.), in what is now practically a suburb, was over-restored by Christian in 1860. The core is apparently late 12th cent. On the S. interior of the nave is a remarkable Geometrical recess (now mostly modern masonry) that has been supposed to indicate a heart burial.

The best near excursion from Seaford is to the fascinating old church of Bishopstone (p. 67), which may be reached by road and footpath in c. 2 m. Alfriston (p. 44), scarcely less fascinating, is

gained by road across the Downs in c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The return should be made by Lullington (p. 44) and West Dean (p. 44) (c. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The great attraction of Seaford, however, are the grand walks, or gallops, across miles of open Downs [Firle Beacon (p. 55) may be climbed in c. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.], and in the magnificent walk along the top of the cliffs (hardly rivalled anywhere) to Beachy Head and Eastbourne. Beyond the end of the unfinished Parade the chalk cliffs begin at once, and in c. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the centre of the town we pass the old earthwork (287 ft.) marked on the maps as Roman, but really of Celtic origin. At c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. we descend to the outlet of the Cuckmere, which may generally be crossed by the shingle bar across its mouth, or, if necessary, waded; or the coastguard will put us over in his boat. The coast view before descending is superb in both directions, and especially looking E., where the famous "Seven Sisters" represent the abrupt termination on the sea of seven separate foldings of the Downs. The undulations of these must now be followed to the second dip at 5 m. *Birling Gap* (p. 34). Hence, past the abandoned lighthouse at *Belle Tout* (284 ft.), the ascent continues steadily to the culminating point of ($7\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Beachy Head (575 ft., p. 33), the descent from which to Eastbourne Station may be accomplished in about another $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. But this total map distance of 10 m. is no real indication of the actual amount of scrambling and fatigue.

II. By East Side of Ouse Valley.—Of this slightly shorter route there needs little to be said. The Eastbourne road is followed to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Beddingham* (p. 48), where the Newhaven lane turns R. *Beddingham* and *Itford Hills* are next skirted on our L.; and presently, on doubling the corner, we come suddenly on the delightful little village of

6 m. **Tarring Neville** [2 m. Newhaven], with its picturesque green and characteristic view across the marshes to Piddinghoe and the opposite line of Downs. The small 13th cent. church has a "low-side" window. Doubling another projecting corner, and hurrying past the hideous Portland Cement Works, we reach

7 m. **Denton** ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. Newhaven], much spoilt of recent years by ugly cottages. The small 13th cent. church, however, should be visited for the sake of its splendid Norm. font, closely resembling that at St. Anne's at Lewes (p. 58), but of rather better workmanship. There is also a "low-side" window and a good Curvilinear piscina.

Three-quarters of a mile beyond Denton we join the road from Newhaven, and the rest of the journey to 10 m. **Seaford** is described on pp. 66, 67.

SECTION IV.—BRIGHTON.

Stations.—(1) *Central*, a long $\frac{1}{2}$ m., by way of West Street and Queen's Road, from the sea-front, and the terminus of the L.B. and S.C.R. from London Bridge ($50\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and Victoria. (2) *Hove*, about the same distance back from the sea, on the line from the Central Station to Worthing and Portsmouth. It is, however, reached by some express trains directly from London by means of a spur line from Preston Park. (3) *Kemp Town*, in E. Brighton, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. back from the sea, and reached from the Central Station. There are also three suburban stations serving the northern suburbs: (4) *Preston Park*, on the main line; (5) *London Road*, on the line to Lewes; and (6) *Lewes Road*, on the branch to Kemp Town.

Hotels.—Along the sea-front, in order from W. to E., and mostly first class: *Norfolk*; *Curzon*; *Bedford*; *Métropole*; *Grand*; *Victoria*; *Belvedere Mansion*; *Hamblin's*; *Old Ship*; *Harrison's*; *Star and Garter*; *Queen's*; *Clarendon*; *Lion Mansion*; *Royal York*; *Royal Albion*; *Pier*; *Albemarle*; *Marine Mansions*; *Royal Crescent*; *Bristol*. A little back from the sea-front: *Sillwood Hall*; *New Steine*; *Old Steine*.

At Hove, on the sea-front: *Prince's*; *Sussex*; *Alexandra*. In the town: *New Ship*; *Gloucester*; *Blenheim*; *White Lion*; *Royal*.

Private Hotels and Boarding-Houses of every class are innumerable, and it is impossible to give even a selection of them here.

Post Office.—A short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the sea-front, in Ship Street, which runs back between the two piers.

Restaurants (and Tea-Rooms).—Only a selection is here given of the more important and centrally situated. In King's Road: *Cranville*; *South Coast Creamery*; *Mutton's* (old-established); *Sweeting's* (*Silver Grill*) (also in West Street); *Barbellion*. In West Street: *Maynard's*; *Bath*; *Morrey's*; *Brighton Cafés*. In East Street: *Booth's*; *Morley's*.

Bathing.—The beach is of shingle, with a stretch of sand at low water. The shore is lined at intervals with bathing-machines; tents may be erected on certain portions of the beach at a fixed charge; and bathing is also permitted for swimmers (6 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer) from the ends of both piers. Mixed bathing is also allowed in certain specified localities. In the town are swimming and other baths: *Brighton Corporation Baths*, North Street (fresh water; May to October; 3d. and 2d.); *Hove Public Baths*, King's Road (with special swimming-bath for ladies; 1s.; 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; also Turkish and numerous forms of medicinal baths); *Brill's Baths*, in East Street (6.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.; 1s.; large sea-water swimming-baths for both men and women).

Population.—*Brighton* (county borough), 142,427; *Hove*, 46,519, including the civil parish of *Aldrington*.

Brighton is the largest watering-place in England, and still in some respects at once the most popular and fashionable. The



place has no attractions of site, and in itself is much too big; yet the stir and bustle along its four miles of Esplanade (if Hove be counted in), and, above all, the abundance of brilliant sunshine and bracing air along the front, are points of undeniable attraction. The older parts of the town, in an odd way, are not unpicturesque, and distinguished by a vast display of circular bow-windows. The core of fashionable Brighton—the centre of life and gaiety—is the mile or so of crowded promenade between, and E. and W. of, the two piers. To the E. of this lies *Kemp Town*, now rechristened *King's Cliff* (in honour of the late King Edward's visits), ascending the first footstools of the Downs; to the W. lies *Hove*, which, though really part of Brighton, remains a separate borough, and is quiet and exclusive. To grasp the place as a whole the visitor should walk out to the far end of one of the two piers—either the *Palace Pier*, near the Aquarium, which has taken the place of the old Chain Pier, swept away in the great gale of December, 1896, or the *West Pier*, opposite Regency Square. Hence is seen at a glance the whole extended line of sea-front—no doubt a mass of stucco, with some mixture of red-brick, yet imposing after a fashion, and picturesque, if not in detail, yet in mass, with its strongly broken sky-line, with the quaint leaded spire of St. Paul's Church, and with the crowded tiers of houses behind that sprawl along the first beginnings of the Downs. To the R., beyond Kemp Town, the chalk cliffs begin at once, with the conspicuous red-brick buildings of the well-known *Roedean School* for girls, and stretch thence, in long white line, in the direction of Newhaven (p. 66); to the left, at greater distance, are the tin shanties of so-called "Bungalow Town" (p. 84), marking the site of historic Shoreham (p. 100), and the pier and front of Worthing (p. 88), with a glimpse of green down behind. The visitor will find it amusing to walk along the whole length of the parades, beginning, let us say, at *Lewes Crescent*, E. of Kemp Town, and traversing from E. to W., first the *Marine Parade*, which ends near the Aquarium; next the *Grand Junction Road*, at the foot of the Steine Gardens; and afterwards *King's Road*, with its palace-like hotels, ending in *Brunswick Terrace*, and *Queen's* and *King's Gardens*. The views from time to time as we advance, on a sunny morning, up the streets and squares that open to our R., are astonishingly effective if we do not look too closely—up

West Street towards the railway-station, and up *Bedford* and *Brunswick Squares*. Along the front are two good modern statues—one of the late King Edward almost opposite the end of *Waterloo Street*, and one of Queen Victoria in *The Drive*. Whatever be the faults of Brighton—and the aesthetically fastidious will discover faults enough—it cannot be denied that it exhibits a brightness and vivacity—a gay sense of *joie de vivre*—that constitute in unison a very real attraction.

Prior to the middle of the 18th cent. Brighton, under its former uncontracted title of Brighthelmstone—"a name of which eighty-four different spellings have been collected"—was merely a fishing-village of small repute. Its chief historical interest was the coming here of Charles II., in his flight after the Battle of Worcester, on the night of his escape to France, though the actual point of embarkation was at Shoreham. The rise of Brighton into popularity was due partly to the medical profession, and to Dr. Russell, of Lewes, who moved to Brighton in 1754, and brought patients here from every part of England; and partly to the vagaries of George IV., when Prince of Wales, who took a fancy to the place, and built the fantastic Pavilion, finished in 1820, at the cost of nearly a million:

"Shut up—no, not the King, but the Pavilion,
Or else 'twill cost us all another million."

"It is the fashion," writes Thackeray, "to run down George IV., but what myriads of Londoners ought to thank him for inventing Brighton! One of the best physicians our city has ever known is kind, cheerful, merry Dr. Brighton." Dr. Johnson, it is true, found the country round "so desolate, that if one had a mind to hang oneself for desperation at being obliged to live there, it would be difficult to find a tree on which to fasten a rope."

Away from the sea-front, the heart of inland Brighton may be placed at the gardens in the *Old Steine* (pronounced "Steene"), which run northwards from near the Palace Pier, and are continued as the *Victoria Gardens*, in a long, narrow strip, to St. Peter's Church. Here is a statue of George IV. by Chantrey. The Chinese Pagoda *Pavilion*†—of which Sydney Smith exclaimed, "The dome of St. Paul's has come down to Brighton and pupped"—was purchased by the town in 1850 for £50,000, and is now used for concerts and balls. During the war the great Dome, formerly the Royal stables, was utilised as a hospital for wounded Indian soldiers. In the upper floor is the Pocock and Furner collection of pictures illustrative of ancient and modern Brighton. The adjacent *Public Library*,

Museum, and Art Galleries,† in Church Street, were remodelled in 1902, and are in the same style as the Pavilion.

The museum is full of interest; and the collections of chalk fossils and English pottery are among the finest in the kingdom. Notice in Room I. an amber bowl of Bronze Age date that was found in a burial mound at Hove in 1856; a particularly fine collection of flint implements; a Roman glass ink-pot; and a fine specimen of an ancient British burial urn. In Room II. is a collection of Tunbridge Wells ware and Sussex pottery. In Room IV. is one of the finest ethnographical collections in any country town museum, and in Room XI. one of the finest osteological. In Room VIII. are remains of prehistoric animals, and the plaster cast of the footprints of some enormous Wealden beast from Crowborough (p. 57). In Room III. are old Sussex domestic and agricultural instruments, and a mirror that is said to have belonged to Nell Gwynne. In the picture gallery are two portraits of George IV. by Lawrence, and one of Henry VIII. attributed to the younger Holbein. There is also a remarkable mosaic picture of the former monarch, after Lawrence, by D. Moglia, in 1829, that is said to contain about half a million separate pieces.

Brighton has another collection, of great interest for the ornithologist, in the *Booth Museum*,† in Dyke Road. This was formed, and devised to the Corporation, by the late Mr. E. T. Booth (1840-90). It is in two respects unique. "No bird which was not obtained by Mr. Booth himself was allowed to form part of the collection, and every case is so fitted up as to represent as far as possible the birds in their natural condition with natural surroundings." Cases 1-308 were prepared under Mr. Booth's own supervision, and 59 additional cases have been added since his death. Altogether 383 different species of British birds are shown—one of the finest collections in the kingdom.

The ecclesiology of Brighton is not remarkable. The present parish church is *St. Peter's*, in the London Road, a wretched piece of neo-Gothic by Barry in 1828, though since in some respects improved. The original parish church of *St. Nicholas*, though much rebuilt, has good 14th cent. arcades, and a tower of apparently three dates. Inside is a good rood-screen, and a remarkable sculptured Norm. font. On one side is carved the Last Supper (only six Apostles shown), and on the other scenes from the legend of St. Nicholas. Just outside the porch is the tomb of Captain Nicholas Tettersell (d. 1674), who carried Charles II. across to Fécamp after Worcester:

"When Charles ye Greate was nothing but a breath
This valiant sowle stept betweene him and death."

Near this is the stump of a mediæval churchyard cross (perhaps unique in Sussex); and elsewhere is the tombstone of Phœbe Hessel, who died at the reputed age of 108, having been born in the reign of Anne, and pensioned by George IV. Disguised as a common soldier, she fought, and was wounded, at Fontenoy.

Holy Trinity, opposite the Post Office, was served from 1847-53 by the great preacher Frederick W. Robertson. The front has been rebuilt in a style that recalls St. Helen's, Stonegate, York. *St. Paul's*, West Street, was designed by Carpenter in 1847, but has a later leaded spire that is curiously effective.

Hove, the western annexe of Brighton, will be thought a duller place: Brighton at least has character, but streets like Tisbury or Norton Roads have none. The new *Town Hall*, by Waterhouse, of red-brick and terra-cotta, is striking, but fails to charm. Of Pearson's grand new church of *All Saints* (1889-91) it is impertinent to speak in terms of praise: nothing nobler has been erected since the Gothic revival in Sussex, not excepting even Arundel (p. 146) and Lancing (p. 82). The tower (W. of S. aisle; design inside) is not yet built, and the W. front is still incomplete; but the interior can now be judged in all its magnificent proportions.

Notice the vaulted sanctuary, and the admirable treatment of the E. end. All the fittings are splendid: the stone reredos, with central Crucifixion; the rich sedilia on both sides; the organ-case; the canopied stalls and choir-seats; and the screen and loft to the S. chapel, which ends in a five-sided apse. At the W. of the N. aisle is a vaulted baptistery, and there is a profusion of good glass. One may regret that the bulk of this grand church has not been vaulted: the present roofs, with their cross arches, are a curious form of compromise. The view is particularly striking from the S.E. angle of the baptistery, looking across to the S.E. chapel.

The original parish church (St. Andrew's) is worth a visit, though wholly new outside, and though crushed into insignificance by a huge and hideous gasometer. In the S. aisle is a tablet to Copley Fielding (d. at Worthing in 1855), who lived here many years.

"The space ærial and the tender line,
And swelling beauty of the Downs were thine."

The arcades (13th cent.) and tower arch (late 12th cent.) are good.

Near excursions from Brighton are to Rottingdean and the Dyke.

(1) The road across the open Downs to the **Devil's Dyke** (c. 5½ m. N.W.) is dusty and crowded, and the Downs are not seen at their best. The Dyke itself (*Hotel*) is hopelessly vulgarised in summer; but nothing can destroy the grand prospect across the Weald. At the foot of the escarpment is Poynings (p. 98). The Dyke itself is a remarkable trench in the hillside, by digging which, according to local legend, the Devil once attempted in a single night to let the sea into the Weald; but seeing an old woman with a candle in a sieve, and thinking that he beheld the rising sun, he fled, and left his work unfinished. The Dyke is a good starting-point to walk along the crest of the hills to Steyning (p. 96).

(2) **To Rottingdean.**—This picturesque village (*Inns*: White Horse; Royal Oak. Tea-rooms), scarcely marred of recent years by a handful of red-brick villas, is reached directly in c. 4½ m. by the road along the cliffs. Nearly opposite the church is the Elms, the home for many years of Mr. Kipling. The church (13th cent.) has itself been restored out of interest, but the tower is good and unspoilt. On the N. of the nave are possible traces of an anchorage. The building is on the slope of the hill, which necessitates three curious changes of level. The late Sir Edward Burne-Jones is commemorated in the churchyard (W. end of S. aisle), and several windows in the church are from his design. Also near the W. door is the grave of William Black (d. 1898), the novelist. The walk may be continued along the cliffs towards Newhaven.

The return to Brighton should be made by the retired village of **Ovingdean** (2½ m. Kemp Town), reached by a pleasant path across the fields. It is hard to believe that this secluded and old-world spot, in its folding of the Downs, is only 2¾ m. in a bee-line from the central heart of Brighton. The little church (St. Wulfran) is possibly pre-Conquest in core, or at least very early Norm., with a curious triple chancel arch. The central opening of this is Norm., but those to the sides are later. The tower is 13th cent., and there is some excellent modern glass. The hamlet is the scene of Harrison Ainsworth's "**Ovingdean Grange**." The return to Brighton Aquarium is made in c. 2¾ m.

(3) About 2 m. N. of the Aquarium, in the suburban district of **Preston**, is the little 13th cent. church (*open in summer*, 3.30-4.30), once famous for its wall paintings. Unfortunately these were almost destroyed by fire in 1906; but the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, with the faithful Grim endeavouring to avert the falling sword, may still be traced to the N. of the good E.E. chancel arch. Here is buried Thomas Cheynell (d. 1665; p. 111).

Brighton, at the meeting-point of railways in three directions, is a centre from which most of Sussex may be visited in a day. Among the best excursions are Shoreham (p. 100), Sompting Church (p. 90), Arundel (p. 141), Chichester (p. 103), Steyning (p. 96), Bramber (p. 99), Lewes (p. 48), Hurstmonceux (p. 38), Pevensey (p. 27), and Hastings (p. 1).

(4) Glorious walks may be taken from Brighton to Lewes across the Downs. (1) The shortest route (8½ m.) is to ascend to the Race

Course from Kemp Town, and thence follow the direct track, keeping the summit of *Newmarket Hill* (645 ft.) and the village of Kingston (as we descend; p. 64) a little to the R., and finally entering South-over (p. 52) by a path across the fields that commands a delightful view of Lewes. (2) A longer, but still more pleasant, route is to ascend *Hollingbury Hill* (c. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. from the Aquarium), with its Neolithic camp, and thence follow the unfenced track across the Downs to the top of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Ditchling Beacon (p. 81). Hence we turn E. along the edge of the escarpment to 13 m. Lewes (p. 56).

ROUTE XI.—LONDON TO BRIGHTON.

There are two main routes between London and Brighton, roughly parallel to one another, and connected by frequent links. The two unite at Piecombe, and are common for the last 6 m.

I. By Crawley and Handcross.—For the first 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of this route see Black's "Surrey." Sussex is entered by the site of the old County Oak. This was cut down, "to the great regret of all classes," in 1844, and part of it made into the vestry screen at Ifield Church (*below*).

29 m. **Crawley** [*Hotel*: George. Only the E. side of the main street is in Crawley parish: the bulk of the town is in Ifield. Probably the population of the actual town is not far short of 4,000]. The entrance from the N. is picturesque, with the sign of the old half-tiled "George" swinging across the road, with its strip of village green, and with the stump of an old elm (L.), now in the last stages of decay, yet still budding with the spring. The church is much rebuilt, but retains a bold late 14th cent. W. tower, the low arch of which towards the nave has uniquely been furnished with gates! Notice the three odd statues, one above the other, on the W. exterior. Internally the best feature is the fine late 14th cent. nave roof: the first tie-beam from the E. is thus inscribed in gilt letters:

"Man yn wele bewar for wardly good makyth man blynde.
Bewar befor whate comyth be hynde."

About 2 m. N.W. is *Ifield Church* (13th and 14th cent.), with a lancet "low-side" window, and two good recumbent effigies, supposed, but without much evidence, to be those of Sir John de Ifield (d. 1317) and his wife.

Beyond Crawley the road enters the narrow belt of ancient Wealden forest, which still stretches eastward under various

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names (St. Leonard's (p. 92), Tilgate, Worth, and Balcombe) from Horsham towards East Grinstead. "This tract of rolling sandy ground, abounding in woods and heaths, was formerly the delta of a great river where have been found the remains of palms, and tree ferns, and enormous reptiles: the *Iguanodon* and *Ichthyosaurus* were discovered here by Dr. Mantell." The forest character, however, is better seen from the railway than the road: the woods that border the latter are largely enclosed in the grounds of private houses.

There is now an ascent for the next few miles past the oddly named *Pease Pottage* (31½ m.).

33½ m. **Handcross**, on the crest of the so-called "Forest Ridge," and the highest point (504 ft.) on the London and Brighton road (*Inn*: Red Lion). Here is the meeting-place of seven roads. The views, as we commence the descent, are very fine in front.

The tourist should certainly make the slight divergence (by a picturesque lane R.) from Handcross to the pretty village of **Slaugham** (pron. "Slaff-ham"), the church of which has an unusually good modern lych-gate. Inside are the monuments and brasses of the Coverts, "a powerful family in the Tudor and Elizabethan periods." On the N. of the chancel is a recessed "sideboard" tomb, with brasses of Richard Covert (d. 1547) and his three wives adoring the Resurrection (p. 131); on the S. of the S., or Covert, Chapel is a remarkable monument (dated 1579), and particularly worthy of study as an example of the Italian Renaissance. Unfortunately the very graceful figures (curiously identified by initials only: there is no inscription) have been restored. These Coverts lived at Slaugham place (p. 55), in the valley S.E. of the church, which was built by Walter Covert (one of the children on the last monument) in the early 17th cent. It is now a ruin, consisting of little more than a large walled area (moated towards the S.), now converted to a flower-garden, and two or three picturesque arches. The remains are approached by a footpath across a big meadow from the churchyard, and are seen from this point to tolerable advantage. The main road is regained in less than ½ m.

We continue through the pleasant undulations of the richly wooded Weald.

38½ m. **Bolney** [5½ Haywards Heath]. The picturesque little village lies a trifle W. of the main road. The church has a curious Tudor tower (1538), and an early Norm., or possibly even pre-conquest, nave and chancel, with a S. doorway like one at Wivelsfield (p. 80). There is a silver chalice of the time of Henry VIII.

The beautiful line of the South Downs is now prominent in front, with *Wolstonbury Beacon* (677 ft.), with its fine Neolithic camp, conspicuous (L.) as we approach them. "On a summer's day," says Richard Jefferies, "Wolstonbury Hill is an island in sunshine: you may lie on the grassy rampart, high up in the most delicate air—quick air, pellucid—alone among the butterflies and humming-bees at the thyme. . . ." Of all Downland summits this and Chanctonbury are the most familiar objects in Sussex landscape.

45½ m. **Piecombe** [2½ m. Hassocks], which occupies a kind of pass among the Downs between Newtimber Hill (S., 660 ft.) and Wolstonbury (N.). The prettily restored little Norm. church has a remarkable triple chancel arch, and one of the three lead fonts of Sussex (late 12th or early 13th cent.). The pulpit is dated 1636; and there is a "tepsal" gate to the churchyard. The little smithy was once famed for the manufacture of shepherds' crooks, like those still carried on the Downs by shepherds, old and young, but perhaps nowhere else in England. The road now descends a typical, dry, treeless valley towards the sea.

48 m. **Patcham** [1½ m. Preston]. The church has a late 12th cent. painting of the Doom, and a late 16th cent. monument to a member of the Shelley family. We are now almost on the edge of the growing waste of bricks and mortar that constitutes modern

51½ m. **Brighton** (p. 70).

II. **By Worth and Cuckfield.**—Sussex is entered on this route about 2½ m. N. of **Worth** [1¼ m. Three Bridges]. To the N.E. is *Crabbet Park*, formerly the seat of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and his wife, Lady Anne Blunt, the grand-daughter of Lord Byron. Here is a famous stud of Arab horses.

Worth Church is one of the most important examples of late pre-Conquest architecture in the kingdom (950-1035), and though much restored in portions, is still virtually intact—"the only Saxon cruciform church [in England] that is in plan complete and untouched." The building, however, though cruciform on plan, is not strictly a cross church, the transepts being really mere transeptal chapels to the nave. The apsidal termination of the chancel, though found in other pre-Conquest churches, is probably not the normal Sax. disposition. Not the least remarkable feature is the double windows, divided by balusters

on either side of the nave, of a type more commonly associated with Sax. towers, though found again in naves at Brixworth and Wing. Externally the church displays the usual characteristics of late pre-Conquest architecture in the shape of pilaster strips and "long-and-short" work (especially in the S. quoins of the nave); internally the chief features are the three great arches to the chancel and transeptal chapels, and the remarkable pair of opposite doorways in the nave. These last exhibit the extraordinary proportions of c. 14 ft. in height by only $3\frac{2}{3}$ ft. in width! The chancel arch (22 ft. high) is styled by Professor Baldwin Brown "the finest of all that are extant." It is undoubtedly very grand, though the general effect is more that of rude and early Norm. work than of such typically Sax. arches as those at Bosham (p. 114), Sompting (p. 91), and Stoughton (p. 118). Notice the striking W. gallery, given by Rector Anthony Lynton (d. 1610); the massive foreign altar rails; and the handsome Classical pulpit, "similar to the pulpits of the Protestant churches of North Germany," and dated 1577, that was introduced in 1841.

The situation of Worth is retired and beautifully wooded; and to the S. the fragments of the old Andredsweald are seen stretching in a forest-like continuity that is likely to deceive the visitor as to their real extent and character.

Through these relics of ancient woodland the road continues for the next few miles, rising to a summit level of 458 ft., and thence dropping, beyond *Balcombe*, to the valley of the Ouse. Thence we ascend again to the Southern Forest Ridge, on the summit of which is placed (336 ft.) the little country town of

37 m. *Cuckfield* [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Haywards Heath. *Hotel*: King's Head. Pop., 1,899. Pron., "Cookfield"], with a large and important church. The core is late 12th cent. (tower and S. nave arcade), but the N. aisle was added, the nave was prolonged a bay to the E., and the chancel, with its chapels, was completely reconstructed, in the 14th cent., the Dec. work being remarkable (as at Horley, Surrey) for its strange *hexagonal* piers. From the S. side of the churchyard there is a glorious view towards the Downs. Cuckfield Church itself, with its tall shingled spire, is a familiar and conspicuous landmark in most mid-Sussex landscapes.

Half a mile W. of the village is the largely altered Elizabethan mansion of *Cuckfield Park*, the ancestral house of the Sergison family. It is approached by an avenue of limes [intersected by the public road to Bolney (p. 77)], one of which is believed, by old tradition, always to shed a branch on the eve of the death of any member of the family. This is the scene of Harrison Ainsworth's "*Rookwood*," and reminded the youthful Shelley of "bits of Mrs. Radcliffe." The Sergisons used formerly, as happened elsewhere in England as late as 1919, always to be buried at night. Evelyn records in his "*Diary*" that his "deare Mother" "was interred at night, but with no meane ceremony."

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Cuckfield, past the ugly villa settlement of *Haywards Heath*, is the large and delightful village of *Lindfield* [*Hotel*: Bent. Pop., 3,825], with one of the most old-fashioned and picturesque streets in Sussex. The neighbourhood abounds in ancient houses (such as Paxhill and East Mascalls), of which Old Court, behind the church, was formerly the residence of the late Mr. Kempe, the glass-stainer. The large church itself (villainously restored in 1848) has a Curvilinear S. porch with an upper chamber (one of the few in Sussex), and an E.E. tower with a lofty shingled spire. Internally the nave arcades are remarkable for their singularly ill-adapted proportions; but by far the most interesting feature is the plaster waggon roofs of nave and chancel (probably 17th cent.: the latter with rich parge-work).

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Lindfield, by a very hilly road—the beauty of this part of the county is largely due to its perpetual undulation—is the good mid-14th cent. church of *Ardingly* [2 m.], with a 15th cent. tower. The Dec. work of the chancel, including the E. window, is some of the best in Sussex. Notice the large "low-side" window in normal position; the twisted altar rails; the two shields of ancient glass in the chancel; the good timber S. porch; the rood-screen (now at W. end of nave); the curious wooden stair to the belfry; and what is possibly a small Easter Sepulchre in the N. wall of the chancel. Below this last is a chest-tomb, with the beautiful brasses of Richard Wakeherst (d. 1454) and his wife Elizabeth. To the W. of this is the fine 14th cent. tomb-niche, with recumbent effigy, of an unidentified Mass-priest. On the chancel floor are other brasses (16th and 17th cent.) to various members of the Culpepyr family, who succeeded the Wakehursts at Ardingly by their marriage with an heiress. *Wakehurst Place* (c. 1 m. N.) was built by Sir Edward Culpepyr in 1590, "and is now considered the best example in Sussex of an Elizabethan mansion." *St. Saviour's College*, half-way between Ardingly and its railway-station, is the third-grade member of the Sussex group of Woodard Schools (p. 82), and forms a conspicuous feature (E.) in the view from the great Ouse viaduct of the Brighton Railway.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Haywards Heath, passing on the way (L.) the Brighton Lunatic Asylum, is *Wivelsfield Church*, with a N. doorway, resembling one at Bolney (p. 77), that is sometimes claimed as Sax.

From Cuckfield we descend into the vale, passing at $40\frac{1}{2}$ m. *St. John's Common*, which is really part of *Burgess Hill* [Pop., 5,124 (Urban District)]. The *Franklands Hotel*, in the neighbourhood, is said to be comfortable], and both of which are mere suburban villadom to Brighton!

$43\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Hassocks**, where is nothing but a railway-station and a few villas of Brighton tradesmen.

(1) About 2 m. W. (and really nearer the alternative Brighton road described above) is the little town of **Hurstpierpoint** [Pop., 2,667. Commonly shortened to "Hurst"], to the N. of which (c. 1 m.) is *St. John's College*, the middle in grade of the three Woodard Schools (p. 82). To the S.E., in a beautiful park, is the Elizabethan *Danny Park*, at the foot of Wolstonbury Beacon (p. 78). The rebuilt (1845) church has a brass to Bishop Hannington, born here in 1847, and martyred in Uganda in 1885.

(2) About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is the old-world village of **Ditchling**, with one or two old houses and a noble cruciform church. Here the salient work is 13th cent. (chancel and transepts), and exceedingly rich and lovely (notice especially the E. window and the E. arch of the crossing); but there seem to be traces in the nave of earlier building, whilst the S. chapel is Curvilinear addition. Notice the marked manner, in the crossing, in which the work grows more elaborate as it proceeds from W. to E. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village is the bold, bare mass of *Ditchling Beacon* (813 ft.), the third in height of the Sussex Downs, and the highest in East Sussex. On the top is a small circular British camp. It is a beautiful walk from Ditchling to Brighton (c. 8 m., but best taken in the opposite direction, when the sudden burst of the immensity of the Weald is dramatically impressive), across the summit of the Beacon, and thence by the wall of Stanmer Park (Earl of Chichester) and over Hollingbury Hill (p. 76).

$44\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Clayton**, a rural village, at the mouth of the Clayton Tunnel, by which the Brighton Railway penetrates the Downs (2,200 yds.). The little church is probably entirely Sax. in core (middle of 11th cent.), and retains a striking chancel arch, the jambs of which, though on smaller scale, resemble those at Bosham (p. 114), though the actual arch, according to Col. Jessep, is perhaps Norm. reconstruction. Hardly inferior in interest is the extensive series of wall paintings (early 12th cent.) of the so-called "Lewes School," which comprises a group of churches (p. 136) that belonged to Lewes Priory (p. 51). Above the chancel arch (W. face) is Our Lord in Majesty; to His R. is the giving of the keys to St. Peter; and to His L. the (?) Last Supper. On the N. wall of the nave is the admission to Heaven of the

saved, and on the S. the rejection of the lost. The two beautiful inserted lancets on the N. of the chancel are perhaps by the same masons as executed the 13th cent. work at Ditchling.

The road now ascends the hill to a kind of miniature pass across the Downs.

45½ m. *Piecombe*, where we join the road from *Crawley* (p. 76). For the remainder of the journey see p. 78.

ROUTE XII.—BRIGHTON TO CHICHESTER.

The direct high-road runs slightly inland, through *Old Shoreham* and *Lancing* village. But as far as *Worthing* there is a shorter route almost immediately along the margin of the sea; and beyond *Worthing* we may still make our way, through devious lanes, through *Littlehampton* and *Bognor*.

I. By the Inland Road.—This runs for the whole distance along the exact margin of the Downs (R.), but the country on our L. for the first few miles is a miserable kind of suburbanism. 7½ m. *Old Shoreham* (p. 102). The road now crosses the *Adur* by a picturesque wooden bridge, and then a stretch of emerald marsh to the 8 m. *Sussex Pad* hotel (seems comfortable). The backward views of the two *Shorehams*, with their two grey church-towers, seen across the dead-level at the river's mouth, are romantic and even beautiful.

Conspicuous on the hill in front is the huge unfinished chapel of *Lancing College*,† approached from the *Sussex Pad* by a drive of c. ½ m. This was founded by Canon Woodard in 1849, and is the normal "public school" of his curiously graded series (pp. 80, 81). The school buildings, of local flint, are grouped round two picturesque quadrangles. The chapel, though it still lacks its nave, or ante-chapel, is a building by Messrs. Carpenter and Ingledew of huge height, and of almost cathedral-like proportions; and the interior, though the arcades seem to be bending inwards—an odd effect of perspective—is perhaps rivalled only in general impressiveness, among college chapels, by that of *King's* at *Cambridge*. On the S. of the chancel is a chantry chapel (structurally at least it is this) to Canon Woodard (d. 1891), with bronze recumbent effigy by Mr. Bryant Baker (1915).

10 m. *Lancing* [1¼ m.], now generally called *North Lancing*, to distinguish it from the little watering-place on the farther side of the railway (p. 84). This, the original village, is old-fashioned and untouched. The church is large and interesting. Originally

it was cruciform, but the transepts have been truncated to the width of the aisles, perhaps in the 15th cent. The core is Norm. (good S. doorway), but the building was recast in the early 14th cent. Notice the tomb-niche (N. of chancel), and the font of Sussex type (Trans. or E.E.). It is certainly tempting to believe (nor does anything forbid) that Lancing gets its name from Wlencing, the son of the Sax. Aella (p. 103).

11½ m. **Sompting** (p. 90). The road now bends still farther from the sea, and presently intersects the neck of an outlying strip of down, the top of which is known as *Highdown Hill* (269 ft.).

On this is the "Miller's Tomb." "On crossing the hill," says Pennant, "we saw a curious monument, protected by rails, with a funereal yew at each corner, and a shrubbery adjacent, built by a miller, still living, for his place of interment. . . . He is said to have his coffin ready; it runs on castors, and is wheeled every night under his bed. I was told that he is a stout, active, cheerful man; and, besides his proper trade, carries on a very considerable one in smuggled goods." This John Oliver died in 1793, and his funeral procession "was preceded and followed by some young women attired in white muslin. A funeral sermon was read over his grave by one of these white-stoled virgins."

About ½ m. N. of the road, among woods, is **Clapham** [2½ m. Goring], with a church of little interest (Norm. and E.E.), unless the three lancets at the W. end be a really genuine feature. It retains, however, an undoubted "low-side" window, and an interesting brass of John Shelley (d. 1526), with a representation of the Holy Trinity. Two other small villages may also be inspected by divergences, in this case to the S., respectively of c. 1 m. The first of these is **Angmering** [1 m.], where the tower (dated 1507) of the rebuilt church is interesting for its "sound-holes" of true East Anglian type. At **Poling** [2½ m. Arundel] Church a pre-Conquest window was opened by Mr. Johnston in 1917, and part of its contemporary shutter is exhibited below. There is a brass to Vicar Walter Davy (d. 1443), and a curious pillar alms-box dated 1797. The bosses in the roof are said to have been brought from the Fitzalan Chapel at Arundel (p. 144). Notice the fragment of old screen, the lower part of which is pierced by curious little quatre-foils that were probably used (when the screen was *in situ*) by kneeling worshippers to view the mysteries of the Mass. This little building is so hidden among farm buildings that it is difficult to find. Between the

church and the high-road are the picturesque remains (now a private house) of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded here in the 13th cent.

Beyond 20½ m. Crossbush we descend to the Arun, with Arundel (p. 141) seen grandly in front. [For the rest of the route to Chichester, see p. 148.]

Immediately short of Arundel railway-station a lane (R.) runs up to 2½ m. **Burpham** [pronounced "Burfam"], charmingly placed on the E. slopes of the Arun valley, over which it looks to Arundel Park. It is said that Ruskin often stayed in this village, and that here he wrote the greater part of "Fors." The church is interesting, but over-restored; and the chancel arch is a wicked sham. The rebuilding of the lost S. aisle and S. chapel was possibly excusable, and the arches to these are genuine. The late 12th cent. chancel is vaulted, and a lovely bit of work. Notice the 17th cent. altar rails, and the 14th cent. "low-side" window. The window on the N. of the nave (the three Marys) is said to have been designed by Ruskin, but violates all principles of mediæval glass.

II. By the Sea.—The road as far as 6 m. Shoreham is detestable, and the tourist has small temptation to linger by the way. The churches of Southwick and Kingston-by-Sea (an unfortunate corruption of the original Kingston Bousey) are undoubtedly of interest, but the surroundings are prohibitive of any real enjoyment—a kind of shabby industrialism pervades and ruins all. 4½ m. **Southwick** church has a Norm. tower and a 17th cent. pulpit; whilst 5 m. **Kingston Bousey** [½ m. Southwick] church has an axial tower, with an interesting vaulted basement, a fine Perp. chest-tomb, and possible traces of an anchorage. Immediately beyond Shoreham the Adur was crossed till recently by an imposing suspension bridge, built by a Duke of Norfolk in 1833; but this has now been rebuilt. The ugly line of bungalows that here fringes the coast for a mile or more—"Bungalow Town"—has sprung into existence as the result of a foolish craze during the course of the last few years.

8½ m. **South Lancing** [*Hotels*: Railway, Farmer's], a pleasant village bathing-place (p. 82), though the neighbourhood of recent years has gained no additional lustre from the presence here of ugly railway works.

10½ m. **Worthing** (p. 88). The road now at last, for the first time since quitting Brighton, strikes into pleasant country of unquestionable rusticity.

14½ m. **West Ferring** [1½ m. Goring], where the 13th cent. church has an iron hour-glass stand, and a stoup in unusual position (S. of N. aisle). 17 m. **East Preston** [½ m. Angmering], where the church (mostly 13th cent.) has an earlier Norm. doorway (N.), and an admirable E. triplet. The poor pinched W. tower has a *stone* octagonal spire—one of the only four in Sussex, if we do not count the Cathedral. 18 m. **Rustington** [2 m. Angmering], with a church half-ruined by restoration. Good work, however, remains in the Norm. tower and S. arcade; and the two arches (without capitals) of the late 13th cent. N. arcade are interesting.

We now regain the actual littoral, which is followed, past the striking new Convalescent Home of the Carpenters' Company, to

20 m. **Littlehampton** [*Hotels*: Beach, on the common; Norfolk, in the town (looks attractive). Pop., 6,913], which, as entered from this direction, has an aspect that is pleasantly old-fashioned, with its long strip of common intervening between the houses and the sea. The town is bounded on the W., somewhat abruptly, by the Arun, whose tidal waters here run out, but without estuary, to the sea. Littlehampton has hitherto escaped the curse of undue expansion, and is decidedly a pleasant bathing-place, with many admirable excursions, for those who can take their pleasures without the excitement of a mob. It is also of some historical concern, for it was here that the Empress Matilda landed in 1139: the place is, and always has been, to some extent a minor port, though its traffic to France has been injured by the rise into importance of Newhaven.

About 4 m. N.W. of Littlehampton, on the direct road to Chichester, is **Yapton** [2 m. Barnham], the church of which (12th and 13th cent.) is delightfully quaint and old-fashioned—*e.g.*, the red-tiled dormer windows, and the tower, at the W. of the S. aisle, that is tumbling visibly towards the S., and is upheld by massive walling. Notice the interesting capitals of the nave arcades (especially the N.E.); the odd openings in the S. aisle (quatre-foil); the "low-side" window; the remarkable Norm. font; and the picturesque W. porch with its barge-board and timber-framed flint panels. At **Barnham** [¾ m.], *c.* 1¾ m. farther, is a picturesque 17th cent. manor-house, and a mutilated church of the 12th and 13th cent. The three corbels in the E. exterior wall, beneath the middle of the three lancets, are curious and inexplicable.

The toll-bridge across the river—famous for its mullet, and famous also for the osprey, or "mullet-hawk," that comes to

feed on it—was built in 1907. The road now goes a trifle inland, and passes (L.) near Bailiff's Court (p. 147) and (R.) near Climping (p. 147). The sands between Littlehampton and Bognor are occasionally burdened with immense accumulations of seaweed. Arundel, backed by the wooded Downs, is a splendid object in the distance.

26 m. **Felpham** [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Bognor. Pronounced Felfam] is now almost an eastern suburb of Bognor, though there is a break between the two. A cottage, still pointed out, was the abode in 1800 of William Blake, the poet and mystic; and here he witnessed in the garden a fairy's funeral. "At last I saw the broad leaf of a flower move, and underneath I saw a procession of creatures of the size and colour of green and grey grasshoppers bearing a body laid out on a rose leaf, which they buried with songs and then disappeared." Another poetical resident was William Hayley, who lived at Turret House, near the church, from 1800 till his death in 1820. "Everything about that man," said Southey, "is good except his poetry." The church itself affords a curious study as to the different methods by which aisles were added to an aisleless Norm. nave. Here, in the Trans. period, arches were pierced in the N. wall; whereas, a little later, in E.E., the middle (but not the two ends) of the S. wall was entirely pulled down, and arches erected in its place. The chancel was wholly reconstructed in the Curvilinear period, and is rather a good example of its date. On the N. of the chancel is a tablet to Hayley, with verses by Mrs. Opie. On the N. of the churchyard is the grave of Cyril Jackson (d. 1819), Dean of Christ Church, and tutor to George IV., and more towards the E. the double head-stone (one half for husband, and one for wife), of a type common in West Sussex, of a blacksmith, William Stone (d. 1808), with a now illegible copy of verses beginning "My sledge and hammer lie reclin'd," that is not infrequently found in English churchyards, and here attributed, most improbably, to Hayley.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Bognor** [*Hotels*: Norfolk, Royal, on the front; Bedford, Sussex, in town. *Tea-shops*: Leslie, Peacock, Goldsworthy, all in High Street. *Post Office*, in the Arcade. Pop., 8,142]. This pleasant, old-fashioned watering-place was founded by a successful London hatter, Sir Richard Hotham, c. 1785, and at first called "Hothampton." The place received a great adver-

tisement c. 1808, when the Princess Charlotte stayed at the "Dome House," and "rambled about on foot, free and uncontrolled, but always under the protection of proper persons at a respectful distance." Most of the sea-front has still a pleasantly old-world character, with its strips of green bordered on three sides by old-fashioned houses, and dominated by the picturesque tower of the old chapel-of-ease to Bersted, which was rebuilt in 1821, and of which this tower is now the last surviving fragment. But those who knew Bognor twenty years ago may be permitted to resent the intrusion at the beginning of its pier (originally erected in 1865) of the inharmonious picture-house and theatre. The sea along this coast is apt to make encroachments, and the waves sometimes break in huge upward cataracts against the mile of esplanade. The sands are fine and extensive, and out at sea (visible at low water) is the long reef of Bognor Rocks—the last relics of former coastline.

At **South Bersted**, 1 m. N., is the 13th cent. mother church of Bognor, with rather striking nave arcades and a remarkable 13th cent. chest.

The main road from Bognor to 3½ m. **Chichester** passes absolutely nothing of interest, and the tourist will find it worth his while to make the deviation here described (3½ m. farther). At **Nyetimber** (3 m. from Bognor), at Manor Farm, is a small 13th cent. chapel, with a trefoiled piscina in admirable preservation. But the remarkable feature is the kitchen, which is believed by Mr. Johnston exactly to embody an original Sax. *aula*, possibly such as that in which Harold feasted in the neighbouring village of Bosham (p. 114). The rude, early-looking masonry is visible inside by means of removable panels; whilst externally, on the N., it shows masonry inclining to "herring bone."

3½ m. **Pagham**, on the N. of Pagham Harbour. This last was drained by a company c. 1875, but the sea resumed its own in 1910, and the recovered lands lie drowned. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury is a big cruciform structure of the first half of the 13th cent., but ruined by a hideous restoration—even columns and arches are pink-washed! The E. triplet, however, is a fine and genuine feature—indeed, the whole E. end is interesting externally; and there is a good double E. E. piscina, and some remains of painted glass (15th or early

16th cent.) in the E. lancets (Nativity and Magi). Adjoining the church (S.E.) are some foundations, and possibly part of the fabric (now incorporated in a barn), of a former manor-house of the Archbishops. The surrounding country, though flat, is full of charm and character, and dreary only to those who visit it in sunless weather. 35½ m. **North Mundham** [2½ m. Chichester], where the 13th cent. church has a good S. doorway and an enormous circular font that is probably Norm. On the S. exterior of the S. porch is a curious little carving, presenting the same convention as is found again at West Hampnett (p. 131).

38 m. **Chichester** (p. 103).

SECTION V.—WORTHING.

Stations.—(1) *Worthing*, about ¾ m. inland, due N. from the Pier; (2) *West Worthing*, a short mile to the W. of (1), and a little distance farther from the sea. Express trains run direct between both stations and London Bridge and Victoria by means of the Preston loop, and without entering the Central Station at Brighton.

Hotels.—*Warne's*; *Steyne*; *Marine*; *Stanhoe*; *Pier*; etc. *Burlington* at West Worthing; *Central* at station.

Bathing.—The beach is shingly at the top, but at low tide a strip of good sand is uncovered "that in summer becomes 'one long mile of nursery.'" The bathing, on the whole, may be described as good in summer.

Post Office.—Chapel Road. Population, 35,224.

Of the four chief watering-places on the Sussex coast, Worthing, in appearance and situation, is decidedly least attractive. There is here no charm of noble headlands, as at Hastings and Eastbourne, and no bright vivacity of sea-front, as at Brighton. Here everything is pitched in minor key; and the stranger perhaps is tempted to wonder why Charles Lamb, who was "dull at Worthing one summer, duller at Brighton another," and "dullest of all at Eastbourne," did not reverse the order of "bad eminence." The Downs, it is true, are pleasant in the background; but between the Downs and Worthing is an ugly tract of country, half over-run with villas and half with glass-houses. The latter doubtless testify to the mildness of the climate, which some have called relaxing; and that Worthing,

in spite of the faults enumerated, remains high in public favour is proved sufficiently by its extended and growing popularity both with residents and visitors. The place at least is a Paradise for children, who can bathe and paddle on the sands without risk of accident; whilst its health-giving qualities are shown by the fact that it was in this neighbourhood that Dr. Richardson, about the seventies of last century, proposed to found his now forgotten "City of Health." The more exclusive part of Worthing is its W. section, formerly *Heene*, but now *West Worthing*, of which we need not take so gloomy a view as that of Mr. Hare, who calls it melodramatically "the frightful suburb of a dreary place." The total sea-front extends for nearly two miles on each side of a central pier; and there are all the usual seaside amenities, which there is here no call to enumerate.

Worthing is the centre from which to visit three churches of great interest, two of which are in its actual suburb. The first of these, indeed, at **Broadwater** [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Pier] is the mother church of Worthing, and is still one of the largest and most beautiful parish churches in the county, though it has suffered many things at the hands of the restorer. Originally an aisleless Trans. structure with axial tower, like the earlier church at Shipley (p. 93), it was given aisles and transepts in the 13th cent.* Subsequently, in the 15th cent., the arcades were rebuilt, with the exception of the two E. responds. Of the original church, the great features are the E. and W. arches of the crossing, the capitals of which (c. 1190) are supposed by Mr. Bond to be due to a French craftsman, and the vaulting of the chancel: the jambs of the W. arch have been cased in later masonry, and the arch itself made pointed. On the E. of either transept are three contemporary arches, but all of these are blocked save the middle on the S., which now leads to a modern vestry. The monuments are interesting. On the N. of the chancel is the huge, early 16th cent., canopied chest-tomb (with clear Renaissance touches) of the 8th Lord de la Warr (d. 1526; p. 130); and in the S. transept is the quasi-Renaissance tomb of his successor. It is strange that this last monument should retain statuettes of the Virgin and Child and St. Gabriel, whereas some central object and two figures below have been neatly chiselled away: it looks almost as though the iconoclast had been interrupted in his work of destruction. On the chancel floor is the fine brass of Rector John Mapilton (d. 1442). The six return stalls in the choir, with their misericordes, and some of the choir-desks and poppy-heads, are 15th cent.

* That the transepts are later addition is shown by the traces of N. and S. windows in the basement of the tower.

West Tarring [2 m. from Pier], on the whole, is at present more rural than Broadwater, though destined shortly, in its turn, to be overwhelmed by bricks and mortar. The manor belonged to the See of Canterbury from at least the time of Athelstane, and the Archbishops had here a palace, of which there are still some picturesque remains (13th and 15th cent.), now used as the village school. Adjacent is a remarkable *fig-orchard*—there are other figs at Sompting (*below*)—which was planted in 1745, and is said generally to be visited when the fruit is ripe by the fig-eating “*beccafico*” from the Roman Campagna. In the old-fashioned village street is a picturesque timbered cottage, though certainly not so ancient as the date proclaimed on its front. The large 13th cent. church, though hurt by restoration, retains its lofty nave arcades, and has an unusually bold 15th cent. W. tower (for Sussex), with a lofty shingled spire. Notice the 17th cent. altar rails, the 15th cent. book-desks, and the six stalls with good misericordes. These last are returned at the back of a remarkable low chancel screen, with a moulded top with iron spikes, which seems never to have been higher—a most valuable survival. The appallingly ugly W. window is a memorial to Robert Southey (d. 1843, p. 94); and on the N. wall of the chancel is a tablet to John Selden, baptised in this church in 1584. The great jurist was born in a small flint cottage that still exists at *Salvington* (c. 3 m. N.W.). The verses carved inside the lintel of the doorway—

“Gratus, honeste, mihi; non claudar; inito sedequae.
Fur, abeas; non sum facta soluta tibi”

—are said to have been carved by him when ten years old, and are Englished thus by Dr. Johnson:

“Walk in and welcome; honest friend, repose;
Thief, get thee hence; to thee I'll not uncloze.”

The last of this interesting trio of churches is at **Sompting** [2½ m.], in an old village beneath the shelter of the Downs. This is one of the most remarkable in Sussex, and has a tall, slender, pre-Conquest W. tower (1042-66), with a gabled roof, like a German “*helm*” (as at *Andernacht* and other places on the Rhine), that is quite without English parallel. The remainder of the fabric, though it probably incorporates some Sax. work, is mainly 12th cent., and of strangely irregular ground-plan. The nave is long and aisleless; the N. and longer transept has a vaulted E. aisle; whilst the S. transept has a shallow rectangular chapel (E.) with half-quadripartite vaulting, and is reached from the crossing by a descent of four steps. The vaulting shafts in the two E. angles of this last chapel rise uniquely from the string below the E. window—indeed, are actually the string itself bent up. The piscina in the chancel is triangular-headed, and this and a niche in the E. wall (N. of altar) have Sax. ornament. The carving of a saint on the E. wall of the S. transept (possibly part of a *reredos*) is said to be 12th cent., and the Majesty on the N. of the nave to be 13th cent.; how primitive is their character is evidenced

by the fact that some authorities have adjudged them pre-Conquest. The tower arch is puzzling, with its remarkable carved capitals, which are thought by Professor Baldwin Brown to recall some in Germany. On the whole it is probably pre-Conquest, and coeval with the tower, though some of the details point to Norm. influence. On the N. exterior of the tower is a small ruined chapel that is thought to have been built by the Knights Hospitallers in the 14th cent., and destroyed a century later. It exhibits a piscina, and has opened to the basement of the tower by an arch and a large Geometrical recess.

ROUTE XIII.—LONDON TO WORTHING.

Sussex is entered *c.* 2½ m. S. of Capel (see Black's "Surrey"), and the first place encountered is the little Wealden town of 37½ m. **Horsham** [*Hotels*: King's Head; Anchor. Pop., 11,413], on the Arun. The approach from the railway-station is pleasant; and the band-stand in the square gives a Continental aspect! Horsham, like Oxford, has a Carfax (= quatre voies), but the name seems here to indicate a locality rather than a meeting-point of streets. Another odd name is the Bishopric, where the road goes out for Guildford. From Carfax the pleasant and old-fashioned *Causeway*, shaded by limes and chestnuts, leads to the noble parish church. This is apparently the largest in Sussex, with the single exception of Rye; but the structural evolution, once of unusual interest, has been falsified by reckless restoration. The interior, moreover—otherwise very beautiful—is spoilt by the huge 15th cent. E. window, with its ugly modern glass. There is Norm. work in the tower, and at the W. end of the N. aisle; but the bulk of the building is 13th cent., with a lancet clearstory, and without a chancel arch. On the N. of the N. aisle is the chapel of the Holy Trinity (1307), the E. end of which is raised so as to make room for a vaulted crypt (probably a bone-house). On the S. of the S. (Boteler's) chapel is an oratory that once belonged to a Brotherhood in connection with Ruspur Nunnery (5 m. N.N.E.: no remains). The Trinity Chapel was once divided from the body of the church; but by opening this to the aisle in 1865, and by producing the oratory towards the W., the church, like Abingdon and Kendal, is now possessed of double aisles. On the N. of the chancel is the canopied marble chest-tomb of Thomas, Lord Hoo (d. 1455), an ancestor of Anne Boleyn; on the S. is the recumbent figure of a knight of the de Braose family (? Thomas, d. 1396). In the S.

chapel is the beautiful recumbent effigy, in white marble, by Fanelli, of Mrs. Elizabeth Delves, who died in child-bed in 1654, when only twenty-five years old. Notice the headless brass, in choir vestments, of Thomas Clarke (d. 1411; chancel floor); the wall paintings of the Last Supper and Annunciation on the W. wall (ruined by restoration); the good quasi-hammer-beam roof of the oratory; the fine 15th cent. font of Sussex marble; the old door to the vestry, with closing-ring and other iron-work; and the 13th cent. chest in the room above (sometimes called the Lollards' Tower). Externally the great features are the lofty shingled spire, and the beautiful 13th cent. pinnacles of the chancel. The situation of this church is delightful, on the extreme E. edge of the town.

The pleasantest country in the neighbourhood is to the E., in the direction of Crawley (p. 76), where the remnants of **St. Leonard's Forest** offer many charming walks. The *Beacon Tower*, on the highest point (473 ft.), is a conspicuous and familiar object in many Sussex landscapes. Here St. Leonard (to whom there was formerly a chapel) slew a great and dreadful dragon: from the blood then spilt by the saint sprang up lilies-of-the-valley. As late even as 1614 it was still haunted by "a strange monstrous serpent"; and the nightingale (if we credit Dr. Andrew Borde, p. 29) "wyl syng round about the forest," but never within its precincts.

[At Rudgwick, c. 7 m. N.W. of Horsham, and just N. of the beautiful Guildford high-road, is an early Dec. church of good proportions and detail, with an E.E. tower and marble Trans. font.]

To the L., soon after leaving Horsham, is *Denne Park*, placed pleasantly on the hill, with fine views over Horsham to Leith Hill and the other Surrey highlands. The road now descends gradually to the low-lying country in the centre of the Weald (the branch of the Adur crossed at Knepp is only 34 ft. above the sea), but there is nothing of particular note till the Shoreham road goes off (L.) at c. 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. [*Burrell Arms*, good country inn]. Immediately before reaching this point we skirt (L.) the fine estate of *West Grinstead Park* (deer), and (R.) the grounds of the modern *Knepp Castle* (Sir Merik Burrell, the representative of one of the oldest families in Sussex), in which is the charming lake of *Knepp Pond*, the largest sheet of artificial water in the S.E. counties of England. The small remaining fragment of the old castle of the de Braoses—less than one side of a Norm. keep, on what looks like a small "motte"—is visible from the road (R.) c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther.

Two good churches may be visited from the inn by short divergences. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. is the fine old church of West Grinstead [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.], originally Norm., but enlarged in the 13th cent. Here are the magnificent brasses of the Halsham family, the best of which commemorates Hugh (d. 1441) and his first wife, Jocosa (Culpeper; d. 1421). This brass is supposed, on the evidence of armour and dress, to have been engraved c. 1440, though in that case it is odd that the second wife should be ignored. The three armorial banners at the head (one brass alone remains) are probably unique. A second good brass, to Sir Hugh's mother, Lady Philippa (Strabolgie; d. 1395), was executed at the same time, and no doubt by the same engraver. The commonplace monument to Sir William Burrell, Bart. (d. 1796), the collector of the famous Sussex MSS. in the British Museum, is by Flaxman; and the erect statues to William Powlett (d. 1746) and his wife by Rysbrach. Notice the sliding panel in the cradle roof of the chancel, which is said to hide a lever for suspension of the pyx; the 14th cent. glass in the W. window; and the names of farms on pews (Dial Post, Joles, etc.; p. 134).

There is also a good 15th cent. wooden porch (N.), and a triplet at the E. of the chancel of problematical age and character.

Shipley [3 m. West Grinstead] church, c. 2 m. W., has some Norm. work of very curious character. The plan is remarkable—a long, narrow, aisleless nave, an axial tower, and a strangely short chancel. The W. tower arch is unique, being nearly 9 ft. thick, with a doorway on the S. to the open air, and a second on the N. to the belfry; and the detail of both arches alike is worthy of careful study. The church has been beautifully restored (though marred by the addition of a N. aisle that was presumably a necessity), and has some lovely modern glass. The elaborate monument, with recumbent effigies, to Sir Thomas Caryll (d. 1616), commemorates a family who once dwelt at West Grinstead Park. They adhered to the old faith, and were visited by Pope, who wrote "The Rape of the Lock" whilst staying here c. 1712—"This verse to Caryl, muse! is due"—and the famous "rape" itself is said to have taken place at Grinstead, though the poet has located it at Hampton.

Beyond West Grinstead for some miles there is nothing that calls for note. The South Downs, however, become gradually more and more conspicuous, and their actual base is touched at last at

50 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Washington [$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Steyning], which, since there is only one other place of the same name in England (in Co. Durham), may possibly be godfather to the Transatlantic capital. We now rise to the summit of the low pass between *Highden Hill* (R.; 667 ft) and Chanctonbury Ring (L.; p. 97), and then descend the dry chalk valley to

53 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Findon [$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Worthing. Inn: Gun]. The church (12th and 13th cent.), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road (R.), in the grounds

of Findon Place, is remarkable, like that at Ashurst (*below*), for combining what are virtually two naves (the nominal N. aisle is really the wider of the two) beneath the span of a single 15th cent. roof, the apex of which is supported on the top of the central arcade. The situation of this village is delightful, surrounded on almost every side by open down; and there is a pleasant unfenced road across the naked hills to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Steyning (p. 96), and another, only less charming, in the opposite direction, to Clapham (p. 83).

This is the starting-point for the ascent of **Cissbury Ring** (603 ft.), which possibly gets its name from the Sax. conqueror Cissa (p. 103). On the crest is a grand oval, Neolithic hill fort or place of refuge (60 acres)—the noblest among the Downs—formed by a fosse between two steep ramparts, and measuring more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. Here was apparently a huge factory for flint implements; and the place has probably been occupied in turn by Briton, Roman, and Saxon. From some such spot as this went down Mr. Kipling's man of the Naked Chalk to bring back from the Weald the Magic Knife wherewith to master the Beast. Southey, whose son-in-law was Rector at West Tarring (p. 90), climbed Cissbury in 1837, and saw Worthing in the distance, "like a ruined city, such as Baalbec or Palmyra." But the Worthing of to-day, with its huge and spreading suburbs, has no appearance of ruin.

ROUTE XIV.—HORSHAM TO SHOREHAM.

(1) The direct road is by West Grinstead and Steyning, quitting the Worthing road (L.) at the $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. Burrell Arms (p. 92). The only other point of interest is (c. 11 m.) Ashurst [$\frac{1}{2}$ m. R.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Partridge Green] church, which has a roof like that at Findon (p. 93), with king-posts on the top of the 13th cent. arcade between the nave and a S. aisle of roughly equal width. $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. Steyning (p. 96).

(2) A decidedly better route is that here described by Cowfold, though $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer. 4 m. Nuthurst [$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Horsham], where the wickedly restored church has some beautiful remains of late Dec. glass (a Majesty and Censing Angels; E. window), though "killed" by their inclusion in a hideous modern window. [A long mile N.W. is the site of *Sedgwick Castle*, another fortified residence of the ubiquitous de Braose family.]

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. Cowfold [2 m. West Grinstead. *Hotel*: Red Lion], which is reached directly from Horsham—if we do not deviate through Nuthurst—in c. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. Here is an interesting church,

with a bold W. tower (15th cent.). The nave arcade (S.) is also 15th cent., but the chancel is 13th cent., with a panel of 13th cent. glass (the Crucifixion) preserved in the middle of its three N. lancets. All these lancets have also diamond quarries with primroses in yellow stain (probably 15th cent.)—an appropriate decoration for a Wealden church, since primroses in the Weald grow like daisies elsewhere. The glory, however, of Cowfold church is the magnificent brass of Thomas Nelond (d. 1433), 25th Prior of Lewes, the largest brass in Sussex, and one of the largest in England (10 ft. by 4 ft.). The Prior is shown as a Cluniac monk, and is enclosed beneath a canopy of singularly light and graceful workmanship, at the top of which are a Virgin and Child, with St. Pancras (the *dédication saint* of Lewes Priory) to her R., and St. Thomas of Canterbury to her L. Mr. Macklin pronounces this triple canopy “the best in existence of purely English character,” and thinks that it is “by the same hand as the almost equally fine, though mutilated, canopy of Abbot John Stoke at St. Albans, of which the date is 1451.” How Nelond came to be buried at Cowfold does not appear, though, as Mr. Macklin points out, the preservation of his brass is due to this happy circumstance: at Lewes it had certainly been destroyed. The brass is protected by a *padlocked* drugget, the key of which must be got from the clerk.

A long mile S. of Cowfold, at Parkminster, is the *Charterhouse of St. Hugh*,† which was colonised directly from the Grande Chartreuse in 1873, when the question first arose of the eviction of the monastic orders from France. Hither were brought for safety the most precious relics, including the fragment of the True Cross that was given by St. Louis, but these have been returned to what is now the mother house in Spain. The buildings—French Romanesque, and far from satisfactory—are grouped round one large and two smaller quadrangles, and accommodate thirty Fathers and twenty Lay Brethren. The Fathers, in accordance with strict Carthusian discipline—“the gloom, the brotherhood austere”—live each in a separate cell, and are buried, when they die, beneath a wooden cross, without inscription, in the big courtyard. The student of monastic plan will note with interest what seem departures from the common cœnobitic rule—the altar, for instance, in the Chapter House, at which Mass is celebrated daily, and the odd arrange-

ment of twenty-five separate chapels, for the daily Masses of the Fathers, grouped round one of the smaller quadrangles, instead of scattered about the church. The fine paintings in the antechapel and Chapter House are by a Frenchman, Antoine Sublet. Those in the Chapter House commemorate the martyrdom of the London Carthusians in 1535, but their almost revolting realism offends all canons of Art. An interesting exhibit in the Relic Chapel is the stole of St. Hugh of Lincoln (a Carthusian), which was formerly preserved at the Grande Chartreuse.

10½ m. **Shermanbury** [2 m. Partridge Green. *Inn*: Bull], the church of which (c. 2½ m. E.) was largely rebuilt in 1710, as witness an old painted inscription: "Sancti Ægidii labentem refecit & restituit Johannes Gratwick." It retains its ancient furniture, with the names of houses on pews (pp. 93, 134). A little N. from the church is the picturesque early Dec. gate-house, with a "saddle-back" roof, and standing on the inner edge of a moat still gay with water-lilies, of a fortified grange of the Peverels.

12 m. **Henfield** [½ m.], a considerable village on a hill above the Adur, and commanding pleasant views towards the Downs. The large and much restored church has a 15th cent. tower, with the merest slits of belfry windows, and a late brass to a civilian, Thomas Bysshopp (d. 1559).

Truleigh Hill (700 ft.), the W. buttress of the long backbone of chalk escarpment between the Adur and the Ouse, is skirted before arriving at Upper Beeding (*below*), where we join the main road from Horsham to Shoreham; but the approach is across a country flat and low.

18 m. **Steyning** [*Hotel*: White Horse. Pop., 1,729), one of the quaintest and most characteristic of the minor towns of Sussex, and set in a grand position at the foot of glorious downs. The place is full of picturesque old houses (*e.g.*, the *Brotherhood*, in Church Street, converted to a Grammar School in 1614), and has not yet quite lost that atmosphere of somnolence that astounded Mr. Jennings: "Five weeks later I passed that way again, and it is a fact that the same man was at work on the same sign." But the peculiar boast of Steyning is its grand fragment of Norm. *church*, than which, though only a fragment, Sussex ecclesiology can hardly show anything finer. This is probably on the site of a wooden church erected by the Sax. St. Cuthman, a west-country shepherd lad, who began life by

drawing miraculous circles that folded his father's sheep, but died and was buried here. The church was given by the Conqueror to the Benedictine monks of Fécamp, who had possibly a hand in its late 11th cent. reconstruction. To this period belong perhaps the arches at the E. end of the two aisles, as well as the small window on the N. of the N. aisle. The bulk of the building, however, is due to a second great rebuilding of c. 1160, to which we owe the splendid chancel arch (38 ft. high), and the nave arcades, with their marvellous wealth of ornament: every capital of these (save those of the two E. responds) has some point of variation. The church has obviously been shortened towards the W., and the present tower dates from 1684. The chancel is wholly modern. Notice the huge S. porch, whence six steps descend into the nave, and the old S. door, with ancient hinges.

Steyning returned two members to Parliament till 1832. Here was buried Ethelwolf, the father of King Alfred, in 858; but the body was afterwards taken to Winchester.

I. The principal excursion is to the top of **Chanetonbury Ring** (783 ft.), the fifth point of the Sussex Downs, but perhaps the most familiar. It may be reached either by gaining the escarpment by the "borstall" S.W. from the town, and thence bending N.W., a delightful walk along the crest, to the clump of trees on the top (c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), or, more directly, by following the lane and footpath to the S. of Wiston Park, and thence scrambling steeply to the summit ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The view across the Weald, so central is the hill, is perhaps more comprehensive than from any other height in Sussex. Leith Hill, in Surrey, conspicuous by its tower, is exactly due N. ($19\frac{1}{2}$ m.), with Box and Reigate Hills to the R. of it. Exactly to the S. is the bold earthwork of Cissbury Ring, with leagues of gleaming sea beyond as far as the eye can carry.

Exactly at the foot of Chanetonbury (E.) is the grey Elizabethan house of **Wiston** [2 m. Steyning], in a deer-park, which, if less lovely in itself than that of Parham (p. 139), at least may claim lordlier views of the sweeping chalk escarpment. The house was altered by Blore, but the bulk is visibly old. It was built by Sir Thomas Shirley c. 1576. The Shirleys, who succeeded the de Braoses by the marriage of an heiress, ended their connection with Wiston with three famous adventurer brothers. Thomas, the eldest, cruised in the Greek Archipelago, but was finally ruined, and forced to sell Wiston; Anthony, the middle brother, fought at Zutphen with Sir Philip Sydney, drank coffee at Aleppo—"a drink made of seed that will soon intoxicate the brain"—was made a Mirza by the Shah, came to Europe as Persian Ambassador, and was finally Admiral of the Venetian fleet in the Levant; whilst the youngest, Robert, married a Circassian wife, Teresia, and ended his life in Persia in 1628. These

Shirleys are commemorated in the adjacent *church*, in the person of Sir Richard Shirley (d. 1540), by a curious Renaissance adaptation of the mediæval motive (figures in devotion to a central object of adoration) that appears earlier in the century in so many West Sussex churches (pp. 116, 131). An earlier brass, to John de Braose (d. 1426), is remarkable for its *semée* of thirty tiny scrolls (*Jesus Mercy*), and for its curious Leonine verses (partly found elsewhere), invoking a prayer for the repose of his soul:

“Huic tu qui transis medius magnus puer an sis
Pro me funde preces quia [sic mihi sit veniæ] spes.”

A long mile and a half to the N.W. of Wiston House is the little late 12th cent. chapel of **Buncton**, with some Curvilinear additions, and with an enriched Trans. wall arcade on the outer N. wall of its chancel that is of somewhat inexplicable character.

II. To **Hurstpierpoint**, along the **Foot of the Downs**.—We follow the Henfield road, through Bramber and Beeding, to the foot of 3 m. Truleigh Hill (p. 96), where the lane must be taken R. to 4½ m. **Edburton** [4 m. Bramber], in a retired situation, exactly at the base of the steep wall of down. The pretty mid-13th cent. church has a 17th cent. pulpit, good 17th cent. altar rails, and one of the three lead fonts of Sussex (? early 13th cent.). 6½ m. **Poynings** [4½ m. Hassocks], at the foot of the Devil's Dyke (p. 75). The interesting cruciform church was built from a bequest by the third Lord de Poynings (d. 1368), and “savours,” to use a legal phrase, almost as strongly of the Perp. style as the almost contemporary church of Etchingham (p. 8) savours of the Dec. The belfry windows of the central tower, like those at Henfield (p. 96), are the merest slits, recalling many in the Isle of Wight. The poor-box, dated 1760, is good and unusual; and on the E. of the N. transept are some fragments of ancient glass (an Annunciation). 9½ m. **Hurstpierpoint** (p. 81).

III. **Steyning to Shoreham, by the W. Side of the Valley**.—For those who have already seen Bramber this route through narrow lanes is pleasanter than the dusty high-road, and the distance is identical. The journey is down the valley by which the Adur escapes through the chalk downs from the Weald into the sea. 1½ m. **Botolphs** [2 m. Bramber], the curious name of which derives from the dedication of the church. This stands almost alone, in a situation of much beauty, were it not for the hideous lime-works on the opposite side of the vale. The building is Sax. or early Norm., with a curious contemporary chancel arch; there has been a 13th cent. aisle (N.), the arcade of which remains; and the chancel has a trefoiled “low-side” window.

2½ m. **Coombes** [2½ m. Bramber], where the little Norm. church, with its grey roof of Horsham slabs, and the mellow red tile of its little bell-turret, affords a pretty bit of colour. A point of curiosity is the blocked circular “low-side window,” with what seems a second “low-side” (partly blocked) in the S.E. corner of the nave.

The old cottage to the S. is perhaps an ancient priest-house. At 4 m. we join the Shoreham-Lancing road, and crossing over the Adur reach successively $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Old and 5 m. New Shoreham (*below*).

From Steyning to 19 m. **Bramber** [*Inn*: Castle] the distance is barely a mile. Here, in days when the estuary of the Adur perhaps reached nearly as high as Steyning, was built, on a curious isolated bluff of chalk, surrounded by a ditch, the great castle of the de Braoses, to whom the Conqueror committed the lordship of one of the six Rapes of Sussex. Just possibly in this case the flint wall that encloses the single bailey (c. 3 acres) was built by the first Norm. grantee: it is remarkable at least that the few fragments that remain are not based on any earthwork. It is almost certain, at any rate, that to this William must be assigned the Norm. "motte," which seems never to have been crowned by more than a wooden palisade. At some later period, however, perhaps early in the 12th cent., was erected, towards the S. of the enclosure, the rectangular stone keep of which most of the W. side remains. This guarded the approach, which is still beneath its menace. The small adjacent *church* is probably contemporary. It was cruciform in plan, but has long since been shorn of its transepts and chancel. The situation is singular, on the slope of the castle hill; and the striking W. arch of the crossing has elaborately carved early Norm. capitals.

Of this once great fortress the existing remains† are slight, but the situation and view from the garth by themselves repay a visit, except perhaps on Bank-Holidays, when the castle, like the rest of Bramber, becomes an animated tea-garden! At other times the village is pretty, especially looking back when about half-way down the street. The little *Museum*† of stuffed animals (the Kittens' Croquet Party, the History of Poor Cock Robin, etc.) will amuse even grown-up children. It was got together by Walter Potter, a village working naturalist. He died in 1918, and is buried in Bramber churchyard.

Virtually adjoining Bramber to the E.—the tidal Adur ebbs and flows between the two—is $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Upper Beeding** [$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Bramber]. The curious castellated building is a Roman Catholic nunnery; but of the ancient *Priory of Sele*, founded here for Austin Canons in 1075, there are now no remains—the Vicarage occupies the site—save (it is said) one or two architectural fragmenst incor-

porated now with the parish church. Chief among these is an odd window (S.W. corner of chancel) that certainly seems to have been brought from elsewhere.

22½ m. **Old Shoreham** [1 m. Shoreham], which is now the merest village, but with a stately early Norm. church. **New Shoreham**, which has superseded it, lies more than ½ m. S., and the two places are quite separate, though indissolubly linked in history. The two may be treated together.

There is no conclusive evidence that Shoreham was of Roman foundation: the mysterious *Portus Adurni* of the *Notitia* is put by some authorities at Bramber (to which the Adur estuary once extended), and by others at Aldrington (2 m. E.), where the river for many centuries has run out into the sea. Lastly, Dr. Haverfield, with still more destructive criticism, maintains that Adur itself is a name of artificial coinage, being first given to the river by Drayton in his "Polyolbion," precisely because Camden had placed *Portus Adurni* at its mouth.* It is clear, however, that a Roman road ran N. from Shoreham to Croydon and London, and it is probable that in early times the Adur ran into the sea at Shoreham itself, till its mouth was diverted to Aldrington by the formation of a bar. New Shoreham, at any rate, in Norm. times was a port of some significance, and here John landed in 1199, when he came to assume the crown. Its subsequent importance may be gauged by its contingent of twenty-six ships with which it provided Edward III. for his French invasion in 1346. It was from Shoreham, or possibly Aldrington, that Charles II. escaped after Worcester in 1651.

The Shoreham of to-day, though an unlovely little town, is still curiously picturesque as seen from a little distance to the W., across the marshes of the Adur, "crowned," as it is, "with the grace of years." This distinction it owes to the magnificent church of St. Mary of Haura (*i.e.*, the Harbour), which, if really parochial, must once have been the grandest example of its class, certainly anywhere S. of the Thames.† Unfortunately the nave, being in a ruinous condition, was demolished c. 1480, with the exception of its E. bay, and even that has been shorn of its aisles. What remains is of two periods: the crossing, transepts.

* That river names are sometimes thus manufactured is indisputable; in Sussex the Ordnance Survey marks two contiguous streams the Stor and Chilt, which obviously thus derive their names from Storrington and Chilmington!

† Mr. Marshall thinks it must once have been collegiate, but in that case there would surely be some record. Its magnificence is no greater argument against its purely parochial character than the magnificence of Hedon or Hartlepool.

and lower stage of the originally central tower, together with the remaining bay of the nave arcades, being Norm. work of c. 1130; and the present choir and aisles late Trans. work of c. 1175, together with the upper stage of the tower. The church of c. 1130 was comparatively plain, as compared, for example, with the Norm. work at Old Shoreham: the aisleless chancel ended in a semicircular apse, and there was an apse on the E. side of each transept, traces of which may be detected outside. The nave had a wooden roof, and no triforium. The leading feature in this early church was the great W. arch of the crossing—loftier and more elaborate than its neighbours, and not unworthy to compare even with the grand chancel arch at Steyning (p. 96). Of the later Trans. chancel it is difficult to speak in terms of exaggeration: it undoubtedly embodies some of the richest and most varied work of its period to be found in the whole kingdom. There is, indeed, a noticeable distinction between the two sides, the S. being decidedly of a plainer and chaster type, as well as quite different in character; and details are open to criticism. The triforium, for example, is perhaps a trifle confused, and the manner in which the heads of its arches, on the S. side, rise into the base of the clearstory windows is objectionable. It is impossible, on the contrary, to over-rate the extraordinary variety and wealth of detail of the lovely N. arcade: the work, of course, is later than the grand arcades at Steyning, but compares with these in beauty and luxuriant play of fancy. Every detail in this choir deserves the closest scrutiny, and many are of unusual and unexpected character: it almost seems as though the masons, in building this grand church, had wantoned in experiment, and even in eccentricity. To mention one or two—the two curious lierne ribs in the second bay from the W. of the contemporary high vault, with their hooked corbels, are unique alike in their early apparition and in their peculiar direction and character; whilst the carved strings on the walls of the two aisles (largely genuine in the N.) are of very curious pattern. Even in the earlier work, the moulding on the W. face of the W. arch of the crossing exhibits an odd admixture of the key and chevron ornament. Especially worthy of notice are the splendid arches from the transepts to the choir aisles, and the E. end, with its two tiers of triple windows. Unfortunately the outer window on each side in the

lower tier is blocked: the original arrangement is visible outside, together with the fine instance of an early "wheel" in the gable. Much of the exterior is of flint, but the interior throughout is of Caen stone. The traces of the rood loft are interesting: it apparently rested, at least in part, on the abaci of the E. responds of the nave arcade—the hood of the arch on each side has been hacked away to receive it; there has been an altar in the loft, as witnessed by the still existing piscina (p. 123); and the clear-story window to the S. has been enlarged for its better lighting. The Trans. marble font is a good example of a familiar Sussex pattern.

Old Shoreham church is also cruciform, and another building of singular charm and interest, though the scale is altogether humbler. The oldest part is the N. wall of the nave, which exhibits interesting Sax. work, perhaps of two different periods, with massive "long-and-short" work, and a remarkable blocked doorway. The transepts and central tower are Norm. work of c. 1130, and the four arches of the crossing are magnificent examples. There is obviously a lantern, perhaps with an internal arcade; but this is hidden from the church by a glass ceiling like a hot-house! The W. doorway of the S. transept is also very striking; whilst the restored pilaster strips in the middle of the ends of the two transepts have windows fringed by chevron, as at Climping (p. 147). The chancel was rebuilt in the Dec. period, with a Curvilinear E. window, and the piscina, tomb-niche (S.), and trefoiled "low-side" window are contemporary. On the N. of the sanctuary is a doorway that has led to a lost vestry, the piscina of which remains outside. The present vestry is a 14th cent. chapel on the E. of the N. transept, which is entered from the transept through an elaborate Norm. arch. Probably this arch led formerly to an apsidal Norm. chapel: the original Norm. ground-plan of the E. end of the church may well have had three apses, like the early Norm. church at New Shoreham. A feature of great interest is the chancel screen, which seems to be Geometrical, and is in that case the earliest bit of screen-work in the county. At the E. end of the nave is a tie-beam, with billet moulding (c. 1130), which Mr. Bond apparently thinks was perhaps an early rood-beam. A second cambered tie-beam, in the chancel, has small "dog-tooth" ornament.

SECTION VI.—CHICHESTER.

Chichester [*Hotels*: Dolphin and Anchor; North House (unlicensed; comfortable). *Restaurants*: Cowley, Kenrick, both East Street; *Post-Office*: South Street. *Picture Post-cards, etc.*: Barrett's, at the Cross. Pop., 12,410] is one of the pleasantest little cities in England, and has almost wholly escaped the modern blight of over-expansion. It preserves its original Roman planning perhaps more perfectly than any other town in England, except Chester, being built in the form of a roughly equal cross, formed by the meeting in its centre at right angles of its four main streets; but it is remarkable that, just as at Chester and Gloucester, whilst two of these streets (East and West Streets) are directly continuous, the other two (North and South Streets) are slightly out of line. The city has preserved no old half-timbered houses, the streets having been largely reconstructed, or at any rate refaced, in the 17th and 18th cent. On the other hand, there is an abundance of delightful old red-brick houses of the Georgian and Queen Anne periods, especially in the S.E. quarter of the city called the Pallant,* which, like the city as a whole, is intersected by four main streets (North, South, East, and West Pallant). Amongst the best of the old houses is "Wren House," West Street (attributed to Sir Christopher), and Dodo House (with statues of these birds) in the centre of the Pallant. A remarkable feature of Chichester is the vast amount of garden space within the compass of its walls, especially in the two N. quarters, which gives it a pleasant aspect as seen from many back windows.

Chichester was the Roman *Regnum*, at the junction of the probably later Stane Street (a purely military road) with the probably earlier thoroughfare that ran E. and W. between *Portus Magnus* (Porchester) and *Anderida* (p. 27). It was governed under Claudius by the Romanising British chieftain Cogi, who took the name of Cogidubnus; but fell a prey, after the withdrawal of the Romans, to the Sax. Aella, who landed in 477 at Cymenes-Ore (perhaps Keynor, in the adjacent parish of Siddlesham, p. 117), and from whose son Cissa, who succeeded him, it perhaps derives its modern title. Given by the Conqueror to his Breton follower, Roger de Montgomery, it became the military centre of the most westerly of the

* A corruption of Palatinate, this district having been a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

six Rapes into which Sussex was now divided. The chief point in its later history was its ten-days' siege by Waller in 1643. The victorious Roundheads have the credit (whether well deserved or not) of tearing up the brasses in the Cathedral and of destroying two old churches.

The see was founded by St. Wilfrid at Selsey (p. 116) c. 680, under the patronage of the local monarch, Edilwalch, on the spot where, only a few years previously, he had been shipwrecked and nearly martyred. After the Conquest it was removed to Chichester by the first Norm. bishop, Stigand, for greater security, from the village to the town, in accordance with the general policy decreed by the Council of London in 1072. Altogether there have been about twenty-five Bishops of Selsey, and seventy-one of Chichester.

Chichester is still surrounded by its mediæval walls, which probably preserve the former outline, and perhaps to some extent incorporate the former circumvallation, of the Roman city. The shape of the enclosed area, as at Silchester and St. Albans, is that of an irregular polygon (in this case of ten sides), which suggests that the Romans found here, and fortified, an existing British town, rather than that they established an entirely new settlement, in which case we should look for the rectangular form of Chester and York. In the completeness of their circuit the mural defences of Chichester are rivalled, though scarcely excelled, at the last two cities alone. The four ancient gates have been destroyed (there are slight traces of the W.); and the wall itself has been so patched and altered in the N. half of its circumference that it now exhibits little feature save that of a plain flint wall backed by an earthen mound. The S. half, however, still retains several rectangular bastions, which may be examined, in the S.W. quarter of the city (where the wall forms the boundary of the Palace gardens), from the path across the meadows. The S.E. section, between South and East Streets, is enclosed in private grounds, but glimpses may be got of it from Market Avenue. It is here a little ruinous, but probably more interesting, as preserving more its original detail and form. The N. half of the circumference forms a pleasant public walk, which, with one or two slight interruptions, may be followed from end to end. In the N.W. section, between West and North Streets, the mound is planted with elms (1729); and here is the only remaining portion of the ancient *pomerium* (= *pone muros*), or lane of communication immediately inside the walls. The N.E. section forms the outer boundary of the

pleasant Priory Park (*below*), lately presented to the city as a War Memorial by the Duke of Richmond.

In a sense the most conspicuous structure in Chichester is the beautiful covered **Market Cross**, which, placed as it is at the central meeting-point of roads, is visible as soon as we have fairly entered the city, from whichever quarter we approach. This is of the type of those of Salisbury and Malmesbury, and Chichester is the finest of its class. The original top finial, however, has been replaced by a not unpicturesque wooden bell-turret; whilst the composition of the four cardinal faces has been utterly destroyed by the addition of the four great clock faces given by Dame Elizabeth Farringdon in 1724 as "an hourly memento of her goodwill to the city." The central niche on the E. has also been obliterated to make way for a bronze bust of Charles I. (probably by Le Sœur). The general effect, however, is still wholly picturesque. The cross was built by Bishop Storey c. 1500.

The **Cathedral**, though smaller and less imposing than those of Winchester and Canterbury (its neighbours to W. and E.), is far more homogeneous in design, and will perhaps be thought more beautiful when judged as a single whole. The Norm. church of the close of the 11th cent. is practically intact in its two lower stages, save for the substitution of a square late 12th cent. E. end for the original semicircular apse. The E.E. work, however, is here blended so skilfully with that which preceded it that everything is "harmoniously confused"; and the visitor experiences no such shock in stepping from Bishop Ralph's Norm. chancel into Bishop Seffrid's E.E. sanctuary as startles him on passing from nave to choir at Canterbury, or, still more forcibly, at Winchester, on progressing from nave to transepts. It may be added here that the church, in its final form, adheres to that great type of southern and western planning—it is never found in the north—in which the total length of the building does not correspond to the total length of high roofs, but is constituted towards its E. end by a Lady Chapel of lower elevation: that it belongs, in other words, to the type of Salisbury and St. Albans, and not to that of Lincoln and York. Chichester, again, and Salisbury and Norwich are the only three cathedrals, since the loss of old St. Paul's, that have a single central spire; whilst Chichester alone, since the destruction of the *campanile* at Salisbury, has a detached bell-tower.

Finally, Chichester and Manchester alone have double aisles, though in neither case are these strictly double aisles, as is common on the Continent (*e.g.*, Paris and Bourges), but merely an accretion of separate chapels, which have ultimately been thrown into one.

The Norm. cathedral was probably commenced by the third Norm. bishop, Ralph de Luffa, and was sufficiently advanced to be consecrated in 1108. In addition to an apse, it had a chevet of three chapels, of which the Lady Chapel, in the middle, was oblong, but the two side were semicircular. There was also an apsidal chapel E. of each aisleless transept, and a low tower at the W. end of each nave aisle. In 1186 this church was injured by fire, and Bishop Seffrid II. remodelled it on somewhat drastic lines. The clearstory throughout was now rebuilt *on its inner side*, and, at the same time, in order to lighten the original Norm. work, and to bring it more into harmony with the new, the massive arcade arches of Bishop Ralph were given E.E. mouldings, and their jambs were ornamented by Purbeck marble shafts. The clearstory walls, again, were slightly raised, and the church from end to end received a vault. The most important alteration, however, was the removal of the main apse, and the substitution of the present presbytery, square-ended and in two bays. The apses of the transepts were contemporaneously removed, and the two existing rectangular chapels then erected in their place. To this period belongs also the addition of the small N. porch. To the lancet period (1200-50) must be credited the exquisite S. porch and the sacristy to the W. of it; whilst to the early Geometrical period ("plate-tracery"; 1250-80) belong the upper stages of the S.W. tower, the rebuilding of the central tower, and the erection of the two chapels on the S. of the S. aisle, and of the E. chapel on the N. of the N. aisle, as well as the addition of the lovely Galilee porch. To the later Geometrical period (1280-1315) belong the remaining chapels ("bar-tracery") on the N. of the nave, and the redressing of the Lady Chapel, together with its extension to the E. Lastly, the spire was erected in the 15th cent., and the odd, trapezoid, three-sided cloister, in a singular position embracing the S. transept, then added on the S.

The spire, in spite of almost superhuman efforts to save it—the workmen did not quit the Cathedral till 3.30 a.m. on the night before the catastrophe, and only finally withdrew next day at noon—collapsed into the crossing in a heap of rubbish, like the closing of a telescope, "an affair of a few seconds," at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, 21st February, 1861. It was immediately re-erected from the old design by Sir G. G. Scott, with the addition of c. 5-6 ft. to the original height of the tower, which had formerly been encroached on by raising the high roofs. A Queen then reigned in England, and men recalled the ancient prophecy:

"If Chichester Church steeple fall,
In England there's no king at all."

The N.W. tower is also largely rebuilding by the late Mr. Pearson: it seems to have fallen about the middle of the 17th cent.

Entering by the W. doorway, the whole vista of the main church is seen, as at Durham and Lichfield, from end to end, save for the hardly noticeable intervention of a light, modern, wooden chancel screen (by Mr. T. Garner, in 1889), and of the reredos behind the High Altar. Though most of the work is early Norm., with the exception of the beautiful E. end, with its three graded lancets, the general effect is light and graceful, a result that is no doubt partly due to the rebuilding of the clear-story and the redressing of the main arcades by Bishop Seffrid II., though the massive Norm. triforium remains untouched. There is nothing here of the primitive heaviness of Durham, of the crudeness of St. Albans, or even of the austerity of such great Romanesque naves as Peterborough, Ely, or Norwich. The breadth of the nave and aisles—due, of course, to the unusual line of chapels—is 91 ft., which is greater than at any other English cathedral except York. The two towers, at all three stages, are open to the nave, and roofed only at about the level of the nave vault: the consequent play of light and shade, to one who stands beneath the second arch (from the W.) of either main arcade, and looks across the church through the openings of clearstory and triforium into the depths of their upper stages, affords one of the most beautiful effects to be found in any English cathedral. The side chapels should be particularly noticed. Those on the N., from W. to E., are St. Anne (2 bays), St. Theobald or the Four Virgins (2 bays), and St. Thomas and St. Edmund (1 bay). The last retains its exquisite E.E. reredos intact: those of the other two chapels have been mutilated in the process of throwing the three chapels into one. Under the main arcade opposite the E. chapel is the best mediæval monument in the church (a late 13th cent. chest-tomb, with recumbent effigy of (?) Maud, Countess of Arundel, d. 1283)—a most lovely bit of work. Opposite the middle chapel is a second chest-tomb (probably brought from the Grey Friars, p. 113), with recumbent figures of the 14th Earl of Arundel and his wife. This Richard Fitzalan was beheaded for high treason in 1397, and his tomb was opened by Richard II. to test the tradition that his head had miraculously become reunited to his trunk. The figures have been abominably restored by Richardson, whom Mr. Hare

calls "charlatan" and "impostor." Opposite (N. wall of aisle) is an oval tablet by Flaxman to Dean Ball (d. 1770). Flaxman, who stayed in the neighbourhood with Hayley (pp. 86, 129), is represented in this church by a large number of memorials, of which this is one of the two best. Under the N.W. tower is another Flaxman monument to the unhappy William Collins, the poet (d. 1759), who was born in Chichester in 1721, and wandered in the cloisters during the fits of his insanity. He is shown reading the Bible:

" Who in reviving reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,
And rightly deemed the Book of God the best."

The tolerable verses are by Hayley. Notice the fine oak chest.

The chapels on the S. of the S. aisle are St. Clement to the E., and St. George to the W. (both 2 bays). The former has been fitted up as a memorial to Bishop Durnford (d. 1895), and its beautiful 13th cent. reredos has been filled with modern statuary. On its N. side is the cenotaph of the Bishop, with a good recumbent effigy. In this chapel is the second of the two best monuments by Flaxman (Agnes Cromwell, d. 1797). There is also another good Flaxman monument (Mrs. Smith, d. 1780), and one to a child by Westmacott, in the S. aisle, as well as the only complete brass now left in the Cathedral, a quadrangular plate of 1592.

We now enter the *S. transept*, where the great S. window inserted by Bish. Langton (1305-38) is filled with execrable modern French glass. Below is the Bishop's tomb, with recumbent effigy. On the N., under an elaborate canopy of three arches, is a recumbent figure (? Bishop Stratford, d. 1362), restored by Richardson, and a remarkable 15th cent. wooden relic cupboard. On the W. wall are hung two curious paintings by an Italian artist, Bernardi, who was employed by Bishop Sherburne (1508-36) to decorate the Cathedral (Ceadwall and Henry VIII. respectively confirming the privileges of the church), and below are medallion portraits of the Kings of England from the Conqueror to George I. (but some have been obliterated by the catastrophe of the tower). On the E. of this transept is the 13th cent. chapel of St. Pantaleon (now a vestry); and on the W. is the vaulted E.E. sacristy (now a singing-school), above which, but entered from the S. nave aisle, is the old Consistory Court, which now does duty as a Chapter House.



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

We now pass into the *S. choir aisle*, in which is the fine monument of Bishop Sherburne (d. 1536), with a beautiful alabaster recumbent effigy. The little angels by the head are very lovely. On either side of this are two primitive carved panels, representing the raising of Lazarus, and the meeting of Our Lord with Martha and Mary. These are sometimes supposed to be Sax., and to have come from the old cathedral at Selsey, but an early Norm. date is perhaps more likely. At the extreme E. end of the aisle is the small *chapel of St. Mary Magdalen*, the curiously-shaped aumbry on the N. of which once held the head of St. Richard of Chichester.

Richard de la Wych is said to have been born in Worcestershire, and was educated at Oxford, of which he afterwards became Chancellor. He was consecrated Bishop of Chichester by Innocent IV. in 1245, and was a great defender of spiritual prerogatives against the temporal rights of the King—as Fuller quaintly puts it, “a stout Becketist.” He was canonised by Urban IV. in 1261; and in 1276 his relics were translated to the shrine—a fruitful source of pilgrimage (p. 45)—in which they reposed till the Reformation.

We enter next the *retrochoir*, which, though it undoubtedly held the shrine of the local saint (in the middle of the raised platform at the back of the High Altar), was not in this case (as at Lincoln) specially built for its reception (p. 106). This retrochoir, or feretory, is the loveliest part of the whole church: here, says Mr. Bond, as at Abbey Dore and Wells, “the ancient Romanesque style breathed its last.” Notice in particular the two Purbeck marble piers, surrounded by four widely detached shafts, and the exquisite beauty of the triforium gallery, where it is returned across the E. end, with the two angels in the quatre-foils of the spandrels. At the two E. corners of the raised platform are the two plain chest-tombs of Bishops Day (S.; 1543-52) and Christopherson (N.; 1557-58). The latter is charged by Fuller with persecution, yet it was prior to his episcopacy that the Protestant martyrs were burnt at Lewes.

The *Lady Chapel* is entered through an iron grille, the gates of which are ancient. Though partly Norm. in core, it has now the appearance, in its redressed and extended form, of being wholly Dec. On the second bay (from the W.) of the vaulting are the last remaining traces of the painted Arabesque work with which Bernardi adorned the roofs of the whole Cathedral (p. 108).

The walls are thick with mason marks, pilgrims' signs, and rudely scratched inscriptions. On the N., and perhaps still *in situ* (the adjacent wall is Norm.), is the plain tomb of Bishop Ralph (p. 106). The Dec. tomb-niche on the opposite side is that of Bishop Gilbert (d. 1305), "a friend of the needy far more than of the rich," and the extender of the chapel, but it shelters now the simple grave-slabs of two much earlier Bishops (? Seffrid I., d. 1146, and Hilary, d. 1173).

At the E. end of the N. *choir aisle* is the *chapel of St. Catherine*, and in the aisle itself is a curious grave slab (now erect against the wall) depicting a heart between two hands, and evidently commemorating a case of heart-burial. Of the inscription—"Ici gist le Cœur de Maude de"—little but the name is now legible. The adjacent coloured memorial to Bishop Wilberforce (d. 1907) is of questionable merit.

The *choir* may now be entered. Originally this was enclosed towards the W. by the 15th cent. Arundel screen (a combination of chantry chapel and rood-screen, like those at Glasgow and St. David's); but this was removed in 1859 (its absence may, or may not, have expedited the ruin of the spire), and has recently been re-erected in the bell-tower. It is attributed without evidence to Bishop Arundel (1459-78). The stalls are the oldest in England (c. 1335), save those at Rochester and Winchester, but only the backs are original. The misericordes (38), on the contrary, are later than those at St. Mary's Hospital (p. 112), though older than those in any cathedral save Exeter and Winchester: they exhibit the usual groups of foliage and animal grotesques—a centaur playing a tabor, a hare-hunt, a minstrel kissing a posturer, and just possibly the fable of Aristotle and the Lady (though the lady is omitted for want of space). The oak screen across the church behind the altar is a reproduction (incorporating many ancient fragments) of one probably erected by Bishop Sherburne (1507-36), but removed c. 1861. It is the only wooden example in England of the kind of altar screen that is found in stone at Beverley and York. There is a door into the feretory on either side of the altar, and much Renaissance detail. On the N. of the sanctuary is the chest-tomb, with recumbent figure, of Bishop Storey (1478-1503). The screens that enclose the presbytery are of local modern iron-work.

The N. *transept* retains unaltered the original Norm. arch to its

apsidal E. chapel, though the chapel itself (St. John the Baptist and St. Edmund the King) was rebuilt in the 13th cent. It is now the Chapter Library, in which perhaps the greatest treasure is the leaden absolution plate granted, for some unknown sin, by the Pope to the second Norm. bishop, Godfrey (1087-8). Here also is Cranmer's copy of the *Consultatio* of Herman of Cologne, from which the Archbishop is said to have derived many hints for the English liturgy. Against the N. wall of the N. transept are Bernardi's imaginary portraits (one model has served for all) of the Bishops of Selsey and Chichester.

Outside, the chief points to notice are the W. front (since the rebuilding of the N.W. tower, one of the most regular twin-towered façades in England), with its beautiful Galilee, or porch, on the S. interior of which, and perhaps forming part of the original design, is the tomb of (?) Bishop Stephen of Berghestede (d. 1287), and on the N., and spoiling the rich arcading, an ugly, inserted, 15th cent. chest-tomb; the simple but beautiful composition of the E. end of Bishop Seffrid II.'s retrochoir, with its lovely traceried rose, between two slightly varied turrets—one of the most charming eastward terminations of any cathedral in England; the two other roses, in the two gables of the transepts; the beautiful N. and S. porches of the nave (the interior of the last, at the N. end of the W. walk of the cloister, is a gem of E.E. work); and the good proportions and details of the central tower and spire. Few English cathedrals, as seen in general prospect, are at once so compact and harmonious as Chichester: Salisbury is perhaps in this respect its only rival. The cloister (p. 106) can only have been meant, since this was always a secular church (*cf.* Lincoln), to enclose a "Santo Campo," or to afford a promenade for the canons. In the S. walk (commanding a pleasant view of the S. side of the Cathedral) is the grave of William Chillingworth (d. 1644; wall-tablet), into which his fierce Puritan opponent, Cheynell, flung his famous "Religion of Protestants," "that it might rot with its author and see corruption." It remains, however, in the words of Gibbon, "the most solid defence of the Reformation."

To the S. of the church is the usual group of quasi-claustral buildings that almost everywhere add interest to the precincts of English cathedrals. Here is a delightful old row of tenements, occupied by the minor canons, and recalling the famous Vicars'

Close at Wells; whilst the visitor will pick out without difficulty many picturesque bits of detail, in the shape of doorways and windows, ranging from the 12th to the 14th cent. The *Bishop's Palace*† lies S.W. of the Cathedral, and the grounds are entered from Canon Lane by a 15th cent. gate-house. The 13th cent. vaulted *chapel*, though recast in about the second quarter of the 14th cent., is delightful, and has a good Dec. screen (picturesquely patched in the 17th cent.) and a charming 13th cent. medallion wall painting of the Virgin and Child. On the same (S.) wall is an original Consecration Cross. The ceiling of the *dining-room* has painted panels by Bernardi. At the farther end of Canon Lane, in South Street, is another good 15th cent. gateway, with the arms of Bishop Shurburne (1508-36).

The *bell tower*, in the N.W. corner of the churchyard, should be ascended for the view, which extends to the Isle of Wight. At the top it becomes an octagon, between tall corner turrets, like the great W. tower at Ely. The design is not remarkable, and perhaps a little clumsy. It was added about the close of the 15th cent., or according to other authorities c. 1411-36, but its builder is uncertain.

St. Mary's Hospital† (entrance in St. Martin's Street) is in some respects the most remarkable old building in Chichester, and probably the best surviving example in the country of a mediæval hospital. The type is that of hall and chapel under a single continuous roof, and separated from one another only by a screen, so that the inmates, if unable to leave their beds, which were arranged down the sides of the hall in two parallel rows, might still follow Mass at the High Altar, exactly as is still the practice at the present day at the hospital (1443) at Beaune, in Burgundy. The Hospital of God's House at Portsmouth (1214) is framed on the same lines, but has now been converted to a Garrison Chapel; and this at Chichester is the single example now remaining in the kingdom that maintains the ancient pattern, with the sole exception that the inmates (now permanent pensioners) are to-day provided with separate cubicles (instead of open beds) that are built like rabbit-hutches along the sides of the hall. The hospital was probably founded in 1158 by William the Dean, and was removed to its present site c. 1250-90. The buildings are of about this latter date, the side walls of the hall being only 6 ft. high, and the great open roof being supported by two arcades of wooden pillars, so that the structure has nave and aisles. The existing eight big fireplaces were added in 1680. The aisleless chapel, with a good Geometrical E. window (restoration), retains its original late 13th cent.

fittings. The beautiful Geometrical screen, and the stalls, with their twenty-four misericordes, are amongst the earliest examples of their respective kinds in the kingdom.

The four surviving *old churches* of Chichester are all exceedingly small, and none is of particular interest. The diminutive *St. Olave's*, North Street, claims an origin of incredible antiquity, but the oldest visible feature is a plain, circular-headed doorway (blocked), on the S. of the nave, which is just possibly pre-Conquest, but more probably early Norm. There is a good 14th cent. piscina. *St. Peter's-the-Less*, in the same street, is remarkable only, like so many small churches in Exeter, for the distortion of its ground-plan under the exigencies of cramped surroundings. *St. Andrew's*, hidden behind the houses on the N. of East Street, has a small, but curious, memorial sculpture of the common local type (p. 131) built into its W. exterior, but fast perishing from exposure to the weather. Inside (S. wall) is the monument of John Cawley (d. 1621), the father of the Regicide; but the chief interest of this church lies in the fact that it is the burial-place of the unhappy poet Collins (p. 108).

In the pleasant **Priory Park** (p. 105)† are the remains of a monastery of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, founded c. 1233. These (long used as a Guild Hall) consist only of the aisleless chancel of the mid-13th cent. church, with a remarkable E. window of five large graded lancets, the two outer of which have been tampered with, perhaps in the 15th cent. Notice the mutilated trefoiled sedilia; the newel stair to the S. of the chancel arch, in the same position as one at the Friars at Winchelsea (p. 20); and the delicacy of the shafting throughout. This very lovely fragment solicits careful restoration.

Built into the front of the 17th cent. red-brick **Town Hall**, in North Street, is the famous Roman inscription that was dug up on the spot in 1723, and commemorates the erection of a temple to Neptune and Minerva by the local guild of smiths during the rule of Cogidubnus (? Cogidumnus; p. 103). The site was given by Clemens, or Pudens (the inscription is here defective), the son of Pudentinus; but only perverted ingenuity seeks to identify the donor with the "Pudens, and Linus, and Claudia" of a passage in St. Paul (2 Tim. iv. 21).

At **Rumboldswyke**, in the S.E. suburbs, is the small, disused, pre-Conquest church of St. Rumbold, recast in the 13th cent. The technique of the slightly horseshoe-shaped chancel arch is remarkable—neither very definitely Sax. nor Norm.—and there are traces

of Roman tiles and of "herring-bone" masonry; but perhaps the most striking pre-Conquest feature (if it be really such) is the remarkable pillar piscina. Notice also the "low-side" window and the single E. lancet (p. 129).

I. To Bosham and Thorney.—This is a short excursion of the highest historical and architectural interest, and, in its own peculiar fashion, of considerable natural beauty. 4½ m. Bosham [1½ m. *Inn*: Anchor (clean and pleasant). Pronounced Boz-am], though now the smallest of small fishing-villages, is charmingly placed on one of the creeks of Chichester Harbour that here penetrates deep into the land, and is full of local colour. "Better have been," says Tennyson's Becket—

"A fisherman at Bosham, my good Herbert,
Thy birthplace—the sea creek—the petty rill
That falls into it—the green field—the grey church—
The simple lobster-basket and the mesh."

The "petty rill" turns a picturesque old mill before it falls into the creek—indeed, the whole hamlet is picturesque, and much in request with artists. The church ranks easily in architectural interest with the four or five best churches in Sussex. It was at Bosham, then a port of some importance, that Harold had a country house; and it was from Bosham that he set sail for Normandy in (?) 1064. In the Bayeux tapestry he is shown feasting in his *aula* on the eve of his departure, and also going, hawk on wrist, to hear Mass in Bosham Church. The picture of this last is, of course, a caricature; but the walls of the "grey church" still incorporate substantial fragments that have actually borne witness to Harold's revelry and prayers. These embrace the W. tower and the western third of the chancel: the nave, according to Col. Jessep, was *probably* entirely rebuilt, though "doubtless on the original lines," when the aisles were added in the 13th cent. The tower arch was reset in Norm. times, though the jambs are largely Sax. Above is a large triangular-headed opening (undoubtedly pre-Conquest) that may have opened to a gallery, or been reached from the floor by a ladder; and to the S. of this is a small rectangular opening, which probably served as a "squint" to the priest who doubtless inhabited the first floor of the tower to keep watch on the High Altar. The slightly horseshoe pre-Conquest chancel arch is the finest in the county, less massive than that at Worth (p. 79), but more elaborate. The circular sub-bases to its jambs are a famous *casus belli* with archaeologists: Prof. Baldwin Brown is determined that they are Sax., and contemporary with the rest; whilst Col. Jessep pronounces them "undoubtedly Roman," and "possibly *in situ*," and thinks that they "have been quaintly copied by the Saxon builders in the design of the capitals." A blocked Sax. window is traceable internally on the N. of the W. part of the chancel.

A small college of prebendaries was founded in Bosham Church by Bishop Warelwast of Exeter in 1120, and to this is probably due the first extension of the Sax. church. The chancel was now

lengthened and given a circular apse, and a further extension (square-ended) was made about the third quarter of the 13th cent. This last work is very lovely, with "plate-tracery" side windows, and a splendid group of *five* E. lancets, and all with Purbeck marble shafting. The E. end of the 13th cent. S. aisle is curiously raised (a contemporary arrangement) to accommodate a vaulted crypt, or bone-house. The post-mediæval S. porch is of worn red-brick, and a delightful bit of colour.

There are several details of interest: the curious piscina in the N. aisle; the old S. door; the tomb-niche in the S. aisle (absurdly attributed to Herbert of Bosham); and, above all, the small, cinque-foiled niche at the N. of the chancel, with the small recumbent figure of a girl. This was long believed the monument of a daughter of Canute, who traditionally died at Bosham; and it might just possibly be an early 14th cent. cenotaph to her memory. Tradition, however, asserted that the place of actual burial is to the S.W. of the chancel arch (now marked by a tile with the Danish raven), and here a rude stone coffin, with a child's skeleton, was actually discovered in 1865. It is said that Canute had a palace here, and here administered the famous rebuke on the seashore to the courtiers; but the localisation rests on unsupported legend. Of Bish. Warelwast's college there remain some traces (principally a doorway) to the S. of the church.

8 m. W. of Bosham (but the way is very roundabout), and delightfully placed on the margin of another deep creek of Chichester Harbour, and on what was once an island, is the remote and secluded church of **Thorney** [4½ m. Emsworth]. The situation is full of beauty—the tree-bordered salt creek; the bold outline of Bow Hill (p. 118) and other distant Downs; and the far-seen, soaring spire of Chichester Cathedral. The fascinating church is full of problems. The core is certainly Norm. ("slit" on N. of working chancel), but the bulk of the existing, now aisleless, building is 13th cent. To this period belongs also the sturdy W. tower, with its beautiful arch and belfry windows; but the striking font is Norm. At the W. end is some Curvilinear screen-work, of a type not common anywhere, but comparatively common in Sussex.

The return to Chichester may be pleasantly varied by clinging to the base of the chalk downs. Our route must anyhow be retraced to 17 m. the little Hampshire town of **Emsworth** [*Hotel*: Crown. See Black's "Hampshire"], passing through which, and taking the road past the railway-station to the N., we come presently back into Sussex at the village of 18 m. **Westbourne** [1 m. Emsworth], where the church has some rather curious late Perp. work, including the odd-looking chancel arch and the lofty four-centred arcades. 20½ m. **Racton**, in a valley among the Downs, overlooked towards the W. by a "Folly" in the shape of a ruined tower, and watered after rainy seasons by a deliciously crystal stream. In the church is a monument of the curious local type (p. 131) to a member of the Gounter family, one of whom, Col. Gounter, attended Charles II. in his perilous ride through Sussex after Worcester. In this case the central object of adoration is the Risen Lord.

A pleasant excursion may be made northward from Racton into the beautiful Down valleys which shelter the three Mardens, crossing Beacon Hill (p. 123), and descending on to Harting (p. 123), whence Chichester, in the evening, may be regained by train. The little upland church of **North Marden** [$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Elsted] retains its Norm. apse (p. 129).]

27 m. **Chichester**, which, as approached from this direction, appears to great advantage, with its Cathedral showing above the trees.

II. **The Selsey Peninsula**.—Those who go direct to Selsey should return by West Wittering and Appledram; or the journey is better reversed. 2 m. **Appledram** [2 m. Chichester], where the little Norm. church has a beautiful 13th cent. chancel, with grouped and shafted lancet triplets on either side, as well as at the E. end. The adjacent farmhouse has a picturesque Perp. tower, of whose authentic history there is really nothing known. [Before reaching West Wittering a digression (3 m. there and back) may be made to the little village of **West Itchenor** (6 m. Chalder), for the sake of its charming situation at the meeting-point of two branching creeks. It is a kind of minor Bosham, but offers nothing of particular interest, and we must return by the same route.] 8 m. **West Wittering** [7 m. Sidlesham], with a church of great importance. The Trans. S. arcade has remarkable carved capitals, and the arches between the chancel and S. chapel rest on a Purbeck marble pier. Another structural peculiarity is the E. end, which is lighted by *two* large shafted lancets. The 17th cent. altar rails are unusual and picturesque; there is a plain Norm. tub font; a curious "low-side" window; two old stalls, with misericordes; and a rude elm stair to the belfry (perhaps early 16th cent.) that even retains portions of bark. But the feature of most importance is the two Earnley tombs (early 16th cent.) in the chancel. Both are of local pattern (p. 131), with a central Resurrection; but the one to the E. (with clear Renaissance touches, *amorini*, etc.) is the more interesting. Here the principal kneeling figures have scrolls, which read together: "By [thy] crose and passyon delyver us Lord Jesu Cryst." On the front of the lower part is a curious Annunciation, in which the Virgin kneels at a prie-Dieu, and St. Gabriel kneels facing her, whilst between the two is a lily in a pot, with a small Crucifixion amongst its leaves. The broken marble slab in the S. chapel, with a pastoral staff, is sometimes thought to be that of a "Boy Bishop."

East of West Wittering is *Cakeham Tower*, of which there remains a tall, slim, hexagonal tower of red-brick, that is said to have been added to the episcopal residence by Bishop Sherburne (1508-38) as a look-out. The onward road is devious, but the sea is nigh at hand, and the ditches throughout the peninsula are green with hart's-tongue fern.

$18\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Selsey** [*Hotels*: Marine, at the point; Selsey, near station. Pop., 1,501], which, since the opening of the light railway from Chichester some twenty years ago, has become a village watering-place—there are several really tasteful bungalows at the actual Bill—but is far from having forfeited its ancient village charm.

Here St. Wilfrid was shipwrecked, and nearly killed by the pagan population, but made his escape to Sandwich; a few years later, c. 680, in his missionary zeal, he deliberately returned, converting the people to Christianity, and teaching them how to fish, as told at great length in Bede. He also founded a monastery, and ministered here for five years as Bishop. It may be questioned, however, whether Wilfrid, though undoubtedly Bishop in Selsey, can properly be reckoned the founder of the see. After his retirement Sussex was ruled for some time from Winchester; and it is only from the consecration in 709 of Eadbert, then abbot of the monastery, that we get a definite line of twenty-one Bishops, ruling a definite district, till the removal of the see to Chichester in 1075 (p. 104).

The original church of Selsey is c. 2 m. N.E. from the village, at *Church Norton*, on the edge of the reconstituted Pagham Harbour (p. 87), in a site of deep seclusion. Nothing remains but the chancel (key at cottage in lane, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching church), for the E.E. nave arcades and 12th cent. marble font have been removed to the new church in the village. Notice the monument of local type (p. 131) to John Lewes (d. 1537). But here Puritan iconoclasm has destroyed the central object of adoration.

Selsey Bill, the most southerly point of Sussex (though the projection is little more than at Beachy Head, p. 33), is intensely flat, but the presence of the sea on three sides of the little watering-place is invigorating, and there are good views of the South Downs and the Isle of Wight. Readers should not forget Mr. Kipling's charming story, "The Conversion of St. Wilfrid."

The return to Chichester is directly N. At 23 m. *Sidlesham* [$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Chalder. Pronounced "Siddles-am"] are the nave and transepts of a good 13th cent. church, in which judicious restoration would probably reveal many now hidden beauties. Near the station is a derelict tide-mill, that now stands again on the margin of the reflooded Pagham Harbour. 27 m. **Chichester.**

III. Goodwood House† ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The house itself (Duke of Richmond) is a flint building of no interest (begun by Chambers, and finished by Wyatt), which was bought by its present proprietors in 1720. The pictures, however, are important, though mostly family portraits, and though some of the best are replicas. In the *hall* is the "Young Duke," by Romney. In the *yellow drawing-room* is some china presented by Louis XV., and a shirt of Charles I. In the *ball-room* are some splendid Vandykes, including Charles I., Henrietta Maria, and a group of Charles I. and his family. Here, too, is Charles II., and Nell Gwynne (by Lely); the Duke of Monmouth, by Kneller; and Charles II. as a child. Another Lely, of Frances, Duchess of Richmond (though not of the present creation), is interesting, as it is generally believed that this lady furnished the model for Britannia on our current copper coinage. In the *billiard-room* is the strange picture called "The Cenotaph of Lord Darnley," which was brought from the former Stuart chateau of Aubigny, near Bourges. In the *big dining-room* are family portraits by Romney, as also Louise de Kéroual, Duchess of Portsmouth, by Lely, and

the third Duchess, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The *park* at Goodwood is noted for its cedars. The higher parts ascend to the summit of the Downs, and command noble views that extend to the Isle of Wight, as well as being themselves most nobly wooded.

IV. To **Kingley Vale and Bow Hill**.—Bow Hill, the fine bare bluff of chalk (624 ft.) that forms so bold a feature in so many views near Chichester, should be climbed by way of *West Stoke* [3 m. Bosham] by the lane that crosses to *Stoughton (below)*, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. summit. The view towards the S. is one of great and singular beauty, by reason of the numerous branching sea-creeks which appear at high water to penetrate the low-lying land in all directions, "gleaming like a silver shield." On the R., as we ascend, in the deep combe of **Kingley Vale**, is a grand assemblage of aged yews. The hill should certainly be crossed to the retired village of 6 m. **Stoughton** [$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. Bosham. Pronounced "Stawton"], in a deep valley amongst the Downs, and with a church that is one of the most interesting in the neighbourhood, and capable, by conservative restoration, of being made also one of the most beautiful. The core is undoubtedly pre-Conquest, including probably the striking chancel arch, resembling that at Bosham (p. 79), and perhaps built by the same masons. The chancel is fine Trans. work, but spoilt by its present roof. The curious 14th cent. tower, on the top of the S. transeptal chapel, is no higher than the nave roof, and gives the church an odd appearance from the S.

ROUTE XV.—HASLEMERE TO CHICHESTER.

There are three main roads from London to Chichester: (1) By Haslemere and Midhurst (62 m.); (2) by Godalming and Petworth (64 m.: Route XVI.); and (3) by Horsham and Pulborough (65 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Route XVII.). The first is the most hilly, but perhaps also the most beautiful.

For the route as far as 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Haslemere, see Black's "Surrey." Sussex is entered in about another mile.

Haslemere to Midhurst, by Linch.—This beautiful alternative, though c. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), is decidedly more interesting, and on the whole perhaps less hilly, than the direct high-road. Sussex is entered at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Shottermill*.

3 m. **Linchmere**. The 13th cent. church is one of the most nobly placed in Sussex, on the exact lip of a steep drop, and commanding views to the S., over the crest of Bexley Hill (p. 120), to the distant line of Downs. There is a curious triple tower arch, a fine "plate-tracery" E. window, and a rude and early font.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. A little L. of the lane, and backed by a wooded hill, are the interesting remains of **Shulbrede Priory**,† founded for Austin canons by Ralph de Arderne before 1240, and now part of a private house. The most interesting feature is the "Prior's Room" upstairs, with its remarkable wall paintings, including a Nativity and

the arms of James I. "It is probable," says Mr. Johnston, "that the house came into the hands of 'popish recusants' in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., who caused these quaint conceits to be painted." In the Nativity scene a cock crows: "Christus natus est." "Quando! Quando!" quacks a duck. A magpie (or raven) replies: "In hac nocte." "Ubi? Ubi?" bellows a bull. "In Bethlehem," bleats a lamb. A more authentic relic of the actual priory is the vaulting of the entrance-hall, and of a room downstairs.

We are now in a valley amidst densely wooded hills—the Hindhead and Blackdown (*below*) *massif* to the N., and the Bexley Hill range to the S. The tourist who has already explored the rest of Sussex will perhaps think that he has traversed no lovelier region than this.

6 m. **Linch** [3 m. Liphook]. The rebuilt church has two panels of ancient (? foreign) glass—the Resurrection and the Descent from the Cross.

The road now climbs round the W. end of Bexley Hill (p. 120), through a waste of lovely common-land, yellow and odorous in spring with the scent and blossom of gorse. The views in all directions are of inconceivable beauty. There succeeds a long descent to the little church of

9½ m. **Woolbeding** [2½ m. Midhurst], approached by a curious avenue of yews. The nave, with its pilaster strips, recalling those at Worth (p. 79), is indisputably Sax., and two windows have old glass (? French; one panel has an Entombment) that is said to have come from Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire. The adjacent manor-house has been compared to a French chateau.

The Western Rother is now crossed to 11½ m. **Midhurst** (*below*).

The road, after entering Sussex, rises to a height of more than 600 ft., and then drops somewhat steeply to the pleasant village of

45½ m. **Fernhurst**, where the rebuilt church possesses a font, at once so peculiar in character and so rude in execution that this (if any font) may well be considered Sax.

Parallel to the road between Haslemere and Fernhurst, and roughly a couple of miles E., is the densely wooded ridge, with open common on the top, of *Blackdown Hill* (918 ft.), the highest point in Sussex, and also, with the exception of Leith Hill (965 ft.), in Surrey, the highest ground in the whole S.E. corner of England. Part of the same elevated *massif* as the better known Surrey Hindhead (895 ft.), it has luckily escaped the foolish exploitation of the latter, and is still, as Mr. Jennings described it more than forty years ago, "a stretch of moor, knee-deep in heath and ferns and wild-flowers. The views from the upper part are magnificent, and it is not easy to realise that this wild spot, with so much exquisite scenery around it, is only a little over forty miles from London." The summit is gained in about 2½ m. from Haslemere by the lane that turns R. out of the

Petworth road c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, and that ends on open moor. On the N.E. slope of the hill, at a height of c. 700 ft., is **Aldworth**, which was built for a summer residence by Tennyson, from the designs of his friend Mr. James Knowles, in 1868, and where he died, with the moonlight on his face, in 1892. The view from the garden is inimitably summarised in the often-quoted lines to General Hamley:

“ Green Sussex fading into blue
With one grey glimpse of sea.”

The tourist may descend (S.W.) to Fernhurst in c. 2 m., or (S.E.) in c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to **Lurgashall**, where the N. side of the nave of the church exhibits “herring-bone” masonry (Sax., or more probably Norm.), and along the S. side of which runs a curious wooden 17th cent. cloister. Hence Fernhurst is reached through lanes in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Beyond Fernhurst the road climbs again to the top of *Henley Hill* (500 ft.) by a long sweep towards the W. (avoided by keeping to the steep lane that continues the straight direction). We are now at about the middle of the isolated ridge of *Bexley Hill* (648 ft.; about 4 m. long), on the southern slopes of which, though hidden among the trees, is the *King Edward VII. Sanatorium*. The view (S.) is now magnificent. Hereabouts is the site of *Verdley Castle*, never more than a mere hunting-tower, and finally destroyed by 19th cent. road-makers in search of an easily accessible quarry.

50 m. **Easebourne** [2 m. Midhurst]. In the church is the imposing monument (removed from Midhurst Church) of Anthony, Viscount Montague (d. 1592). The monument to Mrs. Poyntz is by Chantrey. On the N. of the nave is the alabaster effigy (it is said) of Sir David Owen (d. 1540), a natural son of Owen Tudor, and thus uncle to Henry VIII. South of the church, and incorporated with a private house, are the remains (recently restored) of a small nunnery founded for Augustinian nuns by a Bohan of Midhurst in the 13th cent. Bishop Storey gives a bad account of the conduct of its inmates when he personally visited it in 1478.

Beyond Easebourne we cross the Little Rother near a picturesque mill. Beyond, through the iron gates (L.), is a delightful glimpse of Cowdray (*below*).

51 m. **Midhurst** [The L.B. & S.C.R. and S.W.R. stations are c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart. *Hotels*: Spread Eagle (like an old French inn); Angel. Pop., 1,894. *Tea-shop*: Short's], a picturesque little country town in a neighbourhood of great beauty. The church

of St. Denis is of little structural interest, though picturesque externally, with its oddly shaped shingled spire. Inside is what *seems* a 15th or 16th cent. pulpit, some remains of 14th cent. screen-work, and a good 13th cent. chest.

The great attraction of Midhurst is the splendid ruins of **Cowdray House**,† which lie $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. in a lovely deer-park. This last (Lord Cowdray) is intersected by the road from Midhurst to Petworth; and it is from this, soon after entering the park at Easebourne (*above*), and beyond a magnificent avenue (L.) of Spanish chestnuts, that the ruins are seen to best (though distant) advantage, backed by the long, sweeping line of Downs. Pedestrians approach the ruins from Midhurst by the iron gates already mentioned (p. 120).

Cowdray was built c. 1530 by the Earl of Southampton, who devised it to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne (p. 15). The latter's son was created Viscount Montague (p. 15), in whose time (1591) the house was visited by Elizabeth. During the next two hundred years the establishment was maintained with great reputation and splendour. Dr. Johnson came here from Chichester in 1783, and would have liked "to stay here four-and-twenty hours. We see here how our ancestors lived." It looked as though the curse pronounced by the Battle monk (p. 15) had proved of no validity. But

"Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede Poena claudo."

In 1793 the eighth and last Viscount Montague was drowned in a foolhardy attempt to shoot the rapids of the Rhine at Laufenberg or Schaffhausen (the body was never found), whilst exactly a week previously (though he never knew his loss) his ancestral home had been destroyed by fire.

Cowdray is interesting as one of the earliest houses in England entirely denuded of defensive attributes: "the battlements of the Great Hall," says Mr. Hamilton Thompson, "and its beautiful porch tower are the only relic of military architecture which it retains; and these are really no more military in character than the battlements of a church tower or clearstory." The ruins have been conservatively repaired, and stripped of their devastating ivy. They are built of stone, with red-brick linings—the mixture of colour is delightful—round a single spacious quadrangle; but of this only the E. and W. sides remain in anything like completeness. The entrance to this "noble palace" was through the great *gate-house* on the W., resembling those at some

Cambridge colleges. Opposite is the *hall*, with its fan-vaulted porch (notice the builder's badges, the anchor and the trefoil) and great oriel; and this, in conjunction with the two oriels to the N. of it, which lighted the chief apartments, forms a stately range of building of singularly varied character. At each end is a bold hexagonal tower; in the N. of these, on the first floor, is Queen Elizabeth's chamber; whilst the S. (to be ascended for the comprehensive view of the whole building) includes the *Kitchen*, with four big fireplaces. To the E. of this grand range projects the tri-apsidal *chapel*, the plaster ornaments of which are *temp.* James II. The general effect of the architecture is early 16th cent. Gothic, but there is much ornamentation of the Italian Renaissance (*e.g.*, in the hall-porch, and in the jambs of the chapel windows). The adjacent model *dairy* should be visited.

I. **Midhurst to Petersfield.**—A pleasant cross-country route, up the vale of the eastern Rother. At c. 3 m. a lane (R.) crosses the stream to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Chithurst** [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Elsted], where the church, according to Mr. P. Johnston, was perhaps "built very soon after the Conquest, and probably by Saxon masons." Notice the 17th cent. altar rails and the horseshoe chancel arch. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Trotton** [2 m. Elsted], which is reached by a bridge across the Rother that is believed to have been built by Thomas, Lord Camoys, c. 1400, and is probably the most beautiful in Sussex. The view up-stream is delightful, with Beacon Hill (p. 123) in the distance. Trotton Church is one of the best in the county, less architecturally (though a good example of Geometrical work) than for the sake of its contents. It is remarkable, for its date, as consisting of a single large apartment, without a chancel arch, as well as for its huge contemporary piscina, its large 17th cent. altar rails (of unusual design), its "low-side" window, with its original iron barring, its brasses, and its wall paintings. Of the splendid brasses the earliest, and perhaps most beautiful, is that of Margaret Camoys (c. 1310; floor of nave), which is also the earliest brass of a woman that now exists in England. The nine indents down her robe have once borne small enamelled shields—a very unusual treatment. Only less magnificent is the brass, on the huge chest-tomb in the chancel, of Thomas, Lord Camoys (d. 1415), and of his wife, Elizabeth, the widow of "Hotspur" Percy (Shakespeare has blundered badly in calling this lady "Kate"). This is pronounced by Mr. Macklin the finest Lancastrian brass in the country. The great late 14th cent. wall painting at the W. of the nave, uncovered by Mr. Johnston in 1904, is perhaps the best preserved and most interesting in Sussex. At the top is Our Lord in Majesty seated on the rainbow; to His R. (but below Him) is the naked figure of Pride, from whose person proceed seven dragons or cockatrices,

carrying in their gaping jaws small pictures representative of the Seven Deadly Sins (p. 144); whilst to His L. is the figure of the Good Man surrounded by medallions of the Seven Acts of Mercy. Below is a Consecration Cross.

5½ m. **Rogate** [1½ m.], where the largely late 12th cent. church has a 13th cent. chest, and remarkable wooden framing to carry its W. bell-turret.

About 2 m. W., near the Hampshire border, are the slight remains of **Dureford Abbey**, founded for Premonstratensian Canons by Henry Hussey in 1169. Dr. Layton reported of this abbey contemptuously that it "might better be called Dirtforde—the poorest abbey I have seen. . . ."

10½ m. **Petersfield** [*Hotel*: Red Lion]. See Black's "Hampshire."

II. An agreeable but roundabout alternative to the route last described may be pursued along the base of the chalk downs. The Chichester road is followed as far as Cocking, whence the rest of the journey to Petersfield is through a series of devious lanes. 2½ m. Cocking (p. 124). 4 m. **Bepton** [1½ m. Cocking], where the little 13th cent. church, in a field R. of the road, has a striking Geometrical tomb-niche, and a large lancet "low-side" window. 6 m. **Treyford** [1½ m. Elsted], with a ruined 13th cent. church, heavily shrouded with ivy, in an utterly neglected churchyard. There are still some remnants of wall painting, fast falling to decay; and the W. end is remarkable for being pierced by a single lancet. 7 m. **Elsted** [1½ m.], with another abandoned church. This and the last parish are now united, and a new church was built between the two places in 1849, the old churches being left to perish. Some attempt, however, has been made of recent years to save what remains of Elsted, the ruined nave of which is largely of rude "herring-bone" masonry, with some claims to be considered pre-Conquest. Between Elsted and 9½ m. **Harting** [2½ m.] rises (L.) the bold, bare summit of *Beacon Hill*, the fourth highest point of the Sussex Downs (795 ft.), and crowned by a small square camp. The view from its top (N.), across the rich valley of the Rother, is magnificent. Harting itself is a large and old-world village, in a most delightful situation at the foot of steep chalk hills. The striking cruciform church, with a central copper-covered spire, is one of the largest and most important in this extreme W. corner of Sussex, though the interior, with the exception of some good Geometrical windows, is perhaps more curious than beautiful. The core is probably Norm., but the building was much altered in the 13th and 14th cent. Internally the best feature is the Elizabethan chancel roof; but the roofs throughout the church are good and interesting. There is also a very rare and curious detail in the shape of a rood-loft piscina (p. 127). In the S.E. corner of the S. transept is an odd 17th cent. monument. To the S. of the chancel are the remains of a former chapel, in which are still two mutilated monuments of the Carylls, who once occupied *Lady Holt* (now pulled down). Pope was a visitor here as well as at West Grinstead (p. 93); and the village has further literary associations with the novelist,

Anthony Trollope, who lived here during the latter years of his life. A former incumbent of Harting was Cardinal Pole.

The Hampshire border is crossed in about another $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and the tourist soon reaches $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Petersfield**.

III. Another pleasant road runs E., down the Rother valley, to Petworth. The section through Cowdray Park is very beautiful. [At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. a lane turns S. to (1 m.) **Selham** on the opposite bank of the river, where the diminutive church exhibits one of the most puzzling chancel arches in Sussex. The building as a whole is Sax. or early Norm. (there is much "herring-bone" work in the chancel), and the capitals of the chancel arch display a singular blending of Norm. and Sax. motives—it is impossible to assign them with precision.]

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Tillington** [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Petworth], at the S.W. corner of Petworth Park. Here the church is remarkable for little save the clumsiness of its Trans. arcades.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Petworth** (p. 126).

IV. About 1 m. S.E. of Midhurst is **West Lavington**, where Cardinal Manning was once vicar. The church was rebuilt for him by Butterfield "only a few months before his secession to the Church of Rome. Here he preached his last sermon as an English clergyman." In the churchyard, which slopes in terraces to the S. and is thickly sown with heather, is the grave of Richard Cobden (d. 1865; S.E. of the chancel), who was born at a farm in this neighbourhood in 1804.

Beyond Midhurst we approach the South Downs, immediately at the foot of which lies

$53\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Cocking** [*Inn*: Bell]. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., above the village of Bepton (p. 123), is the summit of *Linch Down* (818 ft.), the second highest point in the Sussex Downs. The village is delightful, with a clear, perennial stream that here issues from the foot of the chalk hills. The little Norm. church (with a 13th cent. S. aisle), in a most lovely situation, exhibits several points of interest—i.e., a trefoiled "low-side" window; an undoubted Easter Sepulchre (14th cent.; N. of chancel); and a well-preserved fragment of wall painting of the first half of the 13th cent. This last is on the splay of the Norm. "slit" on the S. of the nave, and represents the appearance of the Angel to the Shepherds.

The road now mounts to the summit of a low pass in the escarpment of the Downs (341 ft.), and exchanges in a few steps the familiar features of the Weald for the well-recognised characteristics of a dry chalk valley. This, however, is not always dry; for the hills to the N. of Chichester are enlivened at certain seasons (as notably after the wet autumn of 1918) by voluminous

crystal streams, or "lavants," that sometimes overflow their normally dry channels and convert to gushing torrents long sections of valley road.

56½ m. **Singleton.** No village, perhaps, in Sussex is more charmingly placed than this, or is more picturesque in itself, in the complete seclusion of naked, but tree-topped, downs. The church is interesting. The core, including the basement of the massive W. tower, is undoubtedly pre-Conquest (early 11th cent.), as evidenced by the double-splayed windows of the tower, and possibly by the great height of the nave walls and by the triangular-headed doorway above the tower arch (p. 114). With regard, however, to this last, it is remarked by Col. Jessep that "the present opening seems to be a restoration of the thirteenth century." It has been suggested also that this tower "was built primarily with a view to defence, as may also have been the case with some other Sussex towers near the coast." To the 13th cent. certainly belong the good arcades, though the aisles themselves have been rebuilt, doubtless on a wider scale, in the 15th cent., when the chancel also was reconstructed, or recast. Notice the circular stair (not a common feature in Sussex churches) to the vanished rood-loft, lighted by a small lancet; a quantity of old pewing (? early 16th cent.); and the 14th cent. glass figures in the window above the 13th cent. chancel arch.

Pedestrians should certainly quit the main road at Singleton, and take the lane straight across the Downs (shorter by 1 m.; 494 ft.) that passes immediately to the W. of *St. Roche's*, or *Rook's Hill* (677 ft.), on the top of which is the important circular earthwork called the *Trundle*. The short digression to this is well worth making; the view thence commanded embraces Chichester spire, with the Isle of Wight beyond and to the R. of it, and whole leagues of shining sea. To the E., immediately below, is "glorious Goodwood" race-course, first established in 1802, and now perhaps the most aristocratic meeting in the kingdom (in July). "In 1645," says Mr. Brabant, "the Trundle was the rendezvous of a body of 'club-men,' who sided neither with King nor Parliament, but took up arms to protect their property." This reads rather like an early anticipation of the recently formed Middle Class Union! The Chichester main road is regained a trifle beyond 3 m. **East Lavant** [½ m.], the church of which (grossly over-restored) retains a good Norm. W. doorway, a rich 14th cent. tomb-niche (S. transept), and five good 15th cent. stalls, with misericordes.

About 2 m. E. of Singleton, in a secluded valley among the Downs, which are here in places dotted with dense woodlands of aspect

almost forest-like, is the small village of **East Dean** [clean little inn]. The church has a singularly lovely late Trans. S. doorway, and a "low-side" window.

A mile W. of Singleton (the main road clings to the valley, which here runs E. and W.), but a little off the thoroughfare (L.), is the retired hamlet of **West Dean**. The N. nave wall of the not very interesting church is early Norm., or possibly Sax., and there is the recumbent effigy, in the chancel, of a judge in his robes (Richard Lewknor, d. 1616). The E. triplet, apparently a genuine feature, has some unusually good modern glass—the central Stem of Jesse is really mediæval in feeling. In the S. transept is a white marble chest-tomb, with a fine bronze recumbent effigy by Mr. W. Goscombe John, R.A., to the late Mr. William James (d. 1912). At *West Dean Park*, his former residence, is a famous arboretum.

At one of the four Sussex Deans (pp. 43, 44)—it is hopeless to determine which—was the meeting-place of Alfred with his future biographer, Asser. "Usque ad regionem dexteralium Saxonum, quæ Saxonice Suthseaxum appellatur, perveni, ibique illum in villa regia, quæ dicitur *Dene*, primitus vidi."

The road now bends again to the S., the hills decline in height, and the Downs are finally quitted as we reach

60½ m. **Mid Lavant**. To the W. is seen the bold ascent of Bow Hill (p. 118). Chichester spire is now prominent in front; the barracks and curious, old-fashioned workhouse are skirted on the L.; and the city is finally entered by North Street, leading directly to the Cross.

63 m. **Chichester** (p. 103).

ROUTE XVI.—LONDON TO CHICHESTER, BY PETWORTH.

Sussex is entered c. 2½ m. S. of 40¼ m. Chiddingfold (see Black's "Surrey"). Blackdown (p. 119), like a huge promontory, is conspicuous on the R.; and at c. 44¼ m. we traverse the hamlet of *North Chapel*. A long stretch of park wall is skirted (R.) before reaching

49½ m. **Petworth** [2 m. *Hotels*: Swan (rebuilt and up-to-date); Angel (a smaller house, well spoken of). Pop., 2,486], a small town of little interest, save for the superb collection of Old Masters in Petworth House. The church of Our Lady of Pity

has been largely rebuilt, and has a poor modern spire by Barry. The Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, however, on the N. of the chancel, is interesting as the burial-place of long generations of Percies; and there is also a rood-loft piscina.

Petworth came to the Percies in the person of Josceline of Louvain c. 1200, who married the Percy heiress, Agnes, and adopted the Percy name; and with the Percies, who resided here as frequently as at Alnwick or Warkworth, it continued till the extinction of this second Percy line on the death of the 12th Earl of Northumberland in 1670. Subsequently it came (again by marriage) to the Wyndham family (now represented by Lord Leconfield), with whom it still remains.

Among other Percies buried here are Henry, 9th Earl of Northumberland (d. 1632), who was imprisoned for sixteen years in the Tower for alleged complicity in the Gunpowder Plot, and the 12th Earl (*above*). Here lies also Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, "the beautiful *intriguante* of Charles I.'s Court, whose charms were celebrated by Suckling." None of these has a monument; but in the basement of the tower is a general memorial (by Carew—"Proh pudor academiæ, non academicus"), erected by the 3rd Earl of Egremont (a Wyndham) in his extreme old age—"Mortuis moriturus." A seated statue of Lord Egremont himself is by Bailey. Against the N. wall of the Percy chapel is a large "sideboard" tomb (mid-16th cent.) to some unknown members of the Percy family (as shown by the Louvain lion and by the fusils of *old* Percy), with figures kneeling in adoration of some central object of devotion (p. 131), now deliberately hacked away. A former rector of Petworth was the Puritan Francis Cheynell, who made the scandalous scene at the funeral of Chillingworth (p. 111).

The present *Petworth House*† was built by the Duke of Somerset towards the close of the 17th cent. "Magnificently uninteresting in itself," says Mr. Hare, "it contains the most important private collection of pictures in the kingdom (above six hundred in number), and one of the finest collections of family portraits in the world." These are shown with the utmost generosity. The length of the visit extends to about an hour: "No casual visitor can carry away more than a confused jumble of beautiful impressions." It is, of course, impossible, in a book of these dimensions, to give anything like an exhaustive catalogue, or to describe the pictures in any detail. It must therefore suffice to

say that the collection is particularly rich in portraits by Holbein (Henry VIII., Queen Katherine Parr, and Edward VI.), Vandyke, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among the Vandykes are Lady Dorothy Sydney, the "Sacharissa" of Waller, with "the radiant eyes that woke again the old pain when he saw them upon the painter's canvas"; Sir Robert Shirley and his Circassian wife, Teresia (p. 97); the luckless 9th Earl of Northumberland (*above*); the famous Countess of Carlisle (*above*); the unfortunate Earl of Strafford; and Charles I. on horseback. Finally, it may be claimed that there is hardly a name of note in the schools of Italy and the Netherlands that is not represented at Petworth; whilst the "Jacob and Laban" of Claude Lorraine is one of the most famous French pictures in the world. There are also admirable pictures by Gainsborough, Romney, Hogarth, Lely, and Turner (of whom the 3rd Earl of Egremont, the chief collector of this great gallery, was a patron). The *dining-room* is remarkable for its wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons—"much the finest," says Horace Walpole, "that ever my eyes beheld." It was in the attempt to rescue these from fire that Selden, one of Gibbons's assistants—"for what right hand could have executed such plenty of laborious productions?"—lost his life. Some of the later work, however, is by the later Cumbrian carver, Jonathan Ritson.

The vast park, to the N. of the house, is a delightful spot to ramble in: "Percy to the backbone," says Horace Walpole (whatever this may mean). In Petworth itself are two old almshouses that may perhaps be thought worth while looking at.

Beyond Petworth we cross the Rother at 51 m. *Coultershaw Bridge*, and draw nearer to the beautiful South Downs.

At the immediate foot of these last (c. 1½ m. W.), and backed by dense masses of timber—here and behind Graffham are the only sections of the actual *escarpment* of the Downs that are anywhere continuously wooded—is the little, much-restored church of **East Lavington** [2½ m. Petworth], with the grave of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce. He married the heiress of the adjacent *East Lavington Park*, and this was for many years his occasional residence.

We now climb steeply to the crest of the low pass (494 ft.) between *Littleton Down* (R.; 837 ft.) and *Farm Hill* (L.; 695 ft.). Deep in the seclusion of the chalk valley (R.) is the little upland church of **Up Waltham** [4 m. Petworth], which retains its late

12th cent. apse, one of the only two in Sussex, save the pre-Conquest example at Worth (p. 78). The beautiful valley now drops E. to Singleton (p. 125); but the Chichester road again mounts to 514 ft., and thence descends gradually, through wood of forest-like richness, towards the sea.

At c. 57½ m. a lane (L.) conducts to **Eartham** [4 m. Barnham], where William Hayley lived for many years. The tablet in the church to his son, Thomas, is by Flaxman.

The building itself is remarkable for its fine Norm. chancel arch, with big "squints" on either side, and for its solitary E. lancet (two are not uncommon, but one is almost unique).

Shortly beyond the turn to Eartham we join the line of the Roman *Stane Street* (p. 133), which here descends through lonely woods from *Bignor Hill* (p. 137). Right is *Halnaker Hill* (400 ft.; pron. "Hanaker"), with its crest of bare chalk down and conspicuous windmill; and beyond it, at its foot, the extensive but featureless ruins of *Halnaker House*, built *temp.* Henry VIII. by the 2nd Earl de la Warr, and approached from the S. by a magnificent line of old Spanish chestnuts. Almost exactly due S. from Halnaker, but on the opposite side of the main road (c. ½ m.), is the splendid remnant of

Boxgrove Priory [3 m. Drayton], which ranks after Chichester Cathedral, with the possible exception of New Shoreham (p. 100), as the finest old church in Sussex.

Boxgrove Priory was founded by Robert de Haig of Halnaker in 1117, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaise. At first it was merely a cell for three monks to the Benedictine house of Lessay, in Normandy; but the number of inmates was afterwards raised to six, and finally to fifteen, and at the dissolution of the alien priories *temp.* Henry V. it managed to get itself made *indigena*. The house was dissolved in 1535, notwithstanding the urgent prayers of Lord de la Warr, whose ancestors were buried there, and was then valued at £145 net.

Like many other monastic houses, Boxgrove, prior to the Reformation, was also parochial, the parish worshipping in the nave (with the exception of the two E. bays), and the monks in the rest of the nave, the transepts, and the choir. On the dissolution, the parishioners elected to move into the chancel, whilst the nave was left to ruin, thus luckily preserving the most architecturally valuable portion of the church. The earliest part of the existing building is the two transepts, and

possibly the two S. bays of the monastic part of the nave, with their simple unribbed groining, which seem to be early Norm. of about the time of foundation. Next in date (Trans.) is perhaps the parochial nave (now in ruins), and the striking central tower, with its typical Sussex "head." Lastly (c. 1225) was built the monastic choir, perhaps by the same masons as were then employed in adding the S. chapels to the nave of the adjacent Cathedral. This choir, with its multiplicity of Purbeck marble shafting and capitals, is exceedingly light and graceful, and has many distinctive features—*i.e.*, the complete absence (even at this early date) of a triforium arcade; the almost triangular shape of the side rere-arches of the clearstory; the extreme variety exhibited by the piers of the arcade; and, above all, the manner in which the pointed arches in each arcade are grouped in pairs (on their inner sides) beneath a common semicircular containing arch; or perhaps more correctly—since there is only a single clearstory window above each pair of arches so grouped, and since each such pair of arches supports a single quadripartite vault—the odd manner in which each arch is subdivided into two.* This singular arrangement occurs again only twenty miles to the W. in the chancel of St. Thomas', at Portsmouth, but nowhere else that I know of in the world; it is impossible to doubt that the same band of craftsmen was employed in the erection of both churches. Few things are lovelier in English architecture. The S. porch and vestry are 14th cent. additions.

The wooden galleries in the transepts (it is suggested, for the servants of the monastery) are perhaps unique in England. Of the monuments the most noteworthy is the grand Renaissance *sacellum* that was prepared for his own burial by the Lord de la Warr of the time of the Dissolution (his "power chapell to be buried yn") on the S. of the chancel. The Earl, however, was interred at Broadwater (p. 89). In the aisles are several 15th cent. marble chest-tombs, but their allocation is dubious. The chancel vaulting has the remains of picturesque Arabesque painting that was doubtless executed by Bishop Sherburne's

* It is difficult to describe correctly the anomalous arrangement at Boxgrove. This differs, indeed, in nature as we regard it from the interior of the chancel, or from the aisles (where each arch corresponds to a separate bay). Nor must it be confounded with the alternate system so common on the Continent. I suppose it is most hopelessly illogical, but it is decidedly effective and interesting.

Italian protégé, Bernardi (p. 108). At the E. end of the S. aisle are some old tiles (some with a stag, and others with a cock). The stone rood-screen remains at the W. end of the existing church, with its two blocked doorways, and with a piscina niche on its W. face that marks the site of the former parish altar. It was raised at the Dissolution, like those at Waltham Abbey and Dunstable, to form a new termination for the mutilated church.

The cloister square lay N. of the nave (not, as usually, S.), but nothing remains of it save the N. wall of the church and the ruined entrance (Norm., of the first building) of the *Chapter House*. Some little distance N. lies a late 13th cent. building that had formerly a vaulted basement, with a central row of pillars. It was probably the monastic *Hospitium*.

In Boxgrove village there is a picturesque old almshouse.

We return to the Roman Stane Street, which continues in a perfectly straight line to Chichester, the Cathedral spire of which is prominent in front.

62½ m. **Westhampnett** [1½ m. Chichester], with a church that is still most interesting, though robbed of its Sax. chancel arch, constructed of Roman tiles, at a so-called restoration in 1867. The wall, however, of the chancel, with its thin dimensions (2½ ft.), is "herring-bone" masonry (also in Roman tiles), and its undoubtedly pre-Conquest "slit" is probably of about the time of the Confessor, though prolonged to the E. in the 13th cent. There is a good Trans. S. arcade, and the contemporary tower is oddly placed at the E. of the S. aisle. Notice the two "low-side" windows of a common Sussex pattern—a lancet dropped towards the ground—and the remarkable mid-16th cent. Blackville tomb in the chancel. This is a good example of a well-marked local type (pp. 116, 127), in which husband and wife are represented in prayer or adoration before some central object of devotion—in this case God the Father, with a Crucifix. The Dove is here omitted; but the words below supply the gap: *Sanctus Spiritus Unus Deus*." In many cases Puritan zeal has hacked away these sacred emblems (p. 135); but here it has contented itself with knocking off the heads of the first Two persons of the Trinity.

64 m. **Chichester** (p. 103), pleasantly entered by the side of the *tritic Lavant*—at seasons a dry ditch, but after periods of heavy rain a crystal well of pure and gushing waters.

ROUTE XVII.—LONDON TO CHICHESTER, BY ARUNDEL.

An indirect route, less beautiful than those last dealt with, but introducing the tourist to several places of great interest.

Horsham (p. 91) lies c. 2 m. E. of the direct route, but may be included by a detour of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ additional miles. In that case the road here described is quitted just short of Warnham, and regained at Broadbridge.

The first $31\frac{1}{2}$ m. of our journey lie through Surrey, and Sussex is entered c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Capel (see Black's "Surrey").

34 m. Warnham. The mostly rebuilt church is approached by a yew lych-gate. In the vestry a volume bound in red-leather is inscribed as "The gift of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., 1828"; and there is a sprig of laurel from Shelley's grave at Rome. These details serve to remind us that the poet was born at *Field Place*, a picturesque old Queen Anne house, c. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W., and badly seen from the high-road as we approach the modern village of $35\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Broadbridge*, that is still in the possession of the Shelley family. In the birth-room is a brass plate, with verses by Dr. Richard Garnett,

" Where time has brought
Gifts to Eternity."

Here Shelley lived as a child, and here he wrote "Queen Mab."

At c. 37 m., and just after crossing the Horsham-Guildford railway, a devious lane goes off (L.) by which one may visit ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Christ's Hospital. [By another slight divergence of barely $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we may also include the little Norm. church of *Itchingfield* (3 m. Slinfold), remarkable for a W. tower (15th or 16th cent.) that is wooden from the ground, and for an unusual 14th cent. "low-side" window that may have been intended to light a reading-desk, but can hardly be explained on the prevailing sanctus-bell theory. There is also a small 15th cent. screen; 12th cent. hinges to the W. door; and a mediæval priest-house (altered) on the S. of the churchyard.]

Christ's Hospital,† more familiarly known as the "Blue-Coat School," was founded in London by Edward VI. in 1553, on the site of the dispossessed Grey Friars monastery. Of the history and fame of an institution so "well reputed" nothing need here be said; the majority of those now living can remember it in its old location, and the picturesque sight of the hatless boys at play in their long blue coats and yellow stockings behind the iron railing in Newgate Street. This costume, a direct survival from the days of its foundation, has

wisely been retained in its new habitation at Stammerham. The foundation stone of this was laid by the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII.) in 1897, with Sir Aston Webb as architect. The extensive red-brick buildings, though good in some particulars, can hardly be called successful; the planning is more appropriate to a hospital or asylum, and the general effect from a distance is inchoate and confused. It is decidedly less collegiate than Lancing College (p. 82) or the modern Charterhouse; every detail balances stiffly with some corresponding detail elsewhere, and there is painfully a lack of any poetry or imagination. The four chief buildings are grouped round a huge quadrangle, in the centre of which is a bronze statue of the founder; and comprise the magnificent *chapel*, standing N. and S., with two long series of paintings by Mr. Brangwyn; the *big school*, or common hall, with the old organ brought from London; and the great *dining-hall*, with its old benches and tables, and with the famous picture, of enormous dimensions, by Antonio Verrio, commemorating the foundation of the Royal Mathematical School by Charles II. In the Board Room is a small portrait of Edward VI. by Zuccherò. One of the old gateways from Newgate Street (1836) has been cut in half, and built into two new gateways; whilst in the cloister on the W. of the quadrangle are a number of old memorial tablets, including one to the Head Grammar Master, the Rev. James Boyer (d. 1814), in the time of Lamb and Coleridge, who "had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different omen." The more than eight hundred boys are lodged (but not boarded: the whole school eats in common) in eight houses, disposed in a crescent, each of which is governed by a Grecian (*i.e.*, monitor), and called after some famous "old Blue," among whom the names of Coleridge, Lamb, and Sir Henry Maine are conspicuous.

39½ m. *Five Oaks (Inn: Five Oaks)*, where we join the Roman Stane Street, which is followed hence to Pulborough. This is the great military high-road that was constructed from *Regnum* (Chichester) to London, possibly during the later days of the Roman occupation (it is not mentioned in the Antonine Itineraries, if the silence of Antoninus can in any way be argued from).

41½ m. *Billingshurst [1 m. Inn: King's Head]*, a large village, with a church of little structural interest. There is, however, a lofty shingled spire (120 ft.); a good 17th cent. brick and timber porch (W.); a good cradle nave roof; and a very curious doorway, high up in the apex of the W. wall of the nave, that seems formerly to have led to some kind of elevated gallery.

A pleasant round-about excursion may be made by devious lanes to 10½ m. Petworth, in order to investigate two unusually interesting churches. About 3 m. W., across the Arun, is *Wisborough Green*, on the crest of a little hill. Here the church is of Norm. core, but received aisles in the Trans. period, and a new chancel in the middle

of the 13th cent. Like so many Sussex churches, it retains its original E. triplet. There is a fine wooden N. porch of the 14th cent. To the S. of the E.E. chancel arch, in a niche, are some remains of wall painting (? retouched) of c. 1200, showing "Our Lord as a pilgrim receiving Christian pilgrims led to Him by St. James the Great. Under this is a Crucifixion of remarkable character, the horizontal beam of the Cross supporting both Our Lord and one of the thieves." The dexter thief has been destroyed by the enlargement of the arch in the 13th cent. The whole interior is full of charm, and unspoilt by restoration. Two old benches, like some at West Grinstead (p. 93), retain (in Scottish fashion) the names of farms, or houses—Eldam Land, Streat House (probably a reminiscence of the neighbouring Roman road), Trenchmoor, etc., to which the seats were once appropriated.

5½ m. **Kirdford**, where the church ranges from early Norm. (S. wall of nave, with "herring-bone" masonry) to late Perp. (the bold W. tower). Notice the beautiful W. porch, with balusters; the W. gallery, and the twisted altar rails (all three 17th cent.); and the late and curious poppy-heads in the N. aisle. The font is dated 1620, but it is hard not to think it earlier: anyhow, the fact that it is marble serves to remind us that this is one of the parishes (and not Petworth itself) that produced the slightly coarse and somewhat reddish "Petworth" marble. 10½ m. **Petworth** (p. 126).

The country is pleasant, but in no way remarkable, though the Downs are seen in front as we draw near

46½ m. **Pulborough** [*Hotels*: Swan; Railway; Arun. Pop., 1,969], a long, old-fashioned village, stretching nearly a mile towards the E. The large church of Our Lady of the Assumption (one of thirteen such dedications in England) is well placed upon the hill, and is approached, very picturesquely, by a (?) mediæval lych-gate. The chancel (much deflected to the N.) is late E.E.; but the nave, with its aisles, the unusually spacious N. porch, and the bold W. tower, are all contemporary Perp. rebuilding, and constitute an uncommonly important example of this style for Sussex. Notice the fine 17th cent. altar rails, the good late 14th cent. sedilia, and the splendid brass of a priest in choir vestments (Canon Thomas Harlyng, d. 1423; wall of N. aisle). Pulborough was a scene of Roman activities. A mile S.W., at Hardham (*below*), is the first Roman *mansio* out of Chichester on the Stane Street (partly destroyed by the railway), whilst there is another small Roman camp on the picturesque *Park Mound*, N. of the road to Petworth. Pulborough is also a pleasant starting-point for short excursions east and west.

I. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is **West Chiltington**, on the hill, with a church of quaintly picturesque outline (the little shingled belfry is perched on the extreme E. end of the nave). Almost the whole interior of the nave of this little Norm. edifice is covered with fairly well preserved wall paintings, ranging from the end of the 12th to the 17th cent. Notice the E. triplet ("bar-tracery"); the small 17th cent. pulpit; and the remarkable tunnel-like "squint" from the S. aisle. At **Thakeham** is another church of some interest (12th and 13th cent.). It is reached from West Chiltington, very deviously, in about another $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Warminghurst** is an odd, unrestored, little church, with an old Classical deal chancel screen, and with old deal box-pews—surely a strange survival in a county such as Sussex, where village churches, even more than usually, have been "swept and garnished" by thoughtless restoration. There is an interesting mid-16th cent. marble monument, with brasses of kneeling figures, but the central object of devotion (p. 131) has significantly been removed. The canting arms (a fesse engrailed between three whelk shells) in the quartered shield are those of Shelley (p. 132). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Warminghurst we hit the Horsham and Worthing high-road (p. 91).

II. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to Petworth, by a very hilly road. At c. 1 m. we cross the muddy Arun by a picturesque bridge that is claimed for the 14th cent. The adjacent *Stopham House* is the seat of the old Sussex family of Barttelot, who seem to have established themselves here in the person of John Barttelot (d. 1428), who married the Stopham heiress, Joan. These Barttelots in early times were Treasurers of the Household to the Earls of Arundel. Their brasses in **Stopham Church**, if we include the modern memorial to Major Walter Barttelot, killed when with Stanley in Africa in 1888, pave the whole floor of the nave (beneath the drugget), and extend into the chancel, stretching over a period of more than 400 years. "They present a somewhat curious puzzle to the student of brasses, for in many instances they were not engraved at the time of their commemoration dates, and they have also been successively restored and supplied with missing portions, particularly in the seventeenth century." The earliest is that of John Barttelot (*above*). The little church itself is very early Norm.—perhaps built by Sax. masons (note the capitals of the S. doorway)—and has a curious foreign painted window (signed Roelant) of 16th cent. enamelled glass. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Fittleworth** [*Inn*: Swan, famous among fishermen and artists. The productions of these last cover the walls of the "Painted Room."] The much rebuilt church retains, like so many Sussex churches, its original 13th cent. E. triplet. [About 1 m. S.W., on the opposite side of the Rother, is the little early Norm. church of **Coates**, remarkable for its retention of its original aisleless plan.] $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Petworth** (p. 126), approached by a stiff hill.

Immediately on quitting Pulborough we descend to the marshes of the Arun (often flooded after rain), and cross the river by a

picturesque old bridge, exactly on the site (if we credit Mr. Belloc) of the passage of the Roman Stane Street. The splendid range of the South Downs is now evident in front, stretching from Chanctonbury Ring to the hills beyond Bignor (*below*).

47½ m. **Hardham** [1½ m. Pulborough]. Here the little Norm. church (or possibly pre-Conquest) is almost wholly covered internally with badly faded wall paintings, "among the oldest and most valuable in England." They are assigned by Mr. Johnston, who has treated them with preservatives, to the so-called "Lewes school" (p. 81), and cannot be much later than 1100. It is impossible here to specify, even shortly, the many topics treated, nor would the reader find it easy to identify them; enough that they include practically a complete pictorial history of Our Lord from the Annunciation to the Finding in the Temple, as well as the parable of Dives and Lazarus, the tortures of the damned, and St. George at the Battle of Antioch. Notice outside the "squint" (S. side of chancel) that possibly belonged to the 13th cent. cell, "probably a light erection of timber and wattles," in which once dwelt "the recluse of Herringham," who is mentioned in the will of St. Richard of Chichester.

The small Roman camp of Hardham has been alluded to above (p. 134). The **Priory**† (½ m. S.W. of the church, and visible from the road) was founded by William Dawtreay for Augustinian canons at some date prior to 1263. The church has wholly vanished; but the lovely early 13th cent. *Chapter House*, with shafting of local marble, lacks little but its vault. The *refectory*, on the S. side of what was once the cloister-garth, has been completely altered, and is now a farmhouse.

51 m. **Bury** [2 m. Amberley. *Inn*: Dog and Duck], where the church has a good E.E. arcade (c. 1170-1200), with interesting conventional carving. The basement of the tower is strangely lighted by two lancet "slits" on either side respectively of the W. doorway. Here is hung up an ancient wooden bier (dated 1697). The situation of this village, exactly at the foot of the chalk downs, and at the mouth of the Arun gap, is one of great felicity.

The little inn at Bury, humble, but clean, or the *Bridge Hotel* (adjoining Amberley Station), may be made a convenient starting-place for two of the pleasantest excursions in Sussex.

I. About 2½ m. N.W. to **Bignor** [4 m. Amberley], with its famous Roman villa.† This is reached c. ½ m. before the village, but it may

be necessary to go farther to get the key. It was discovered in 1818, "when one Farmer Tupper, ploughing with his yoke of oxen his own little freehold, came upon the richest tessellated pavement in England." This last statement, however, is probably exaggeration; for though the villa itself is possibly one of the largest in the country, the pavements are not so fine as some discovered elsewhere. The site is a little to the W. of the Stane Street, which here slopes down the side of *Bignor Hill* (738 ft.). The three pavements are preserved below wooden sheds, but the general site is covered up, and the plan and character of this great house of some wealthy Roman, or Romanised Briton, cannot now be traced on the spot. The chief pavement is perhaps that of the *triclinium*, or dining-hall, and has representations of Ganymede carried off by the eagle, and figures of dancing nymphs. The next room has apparently been adorned at the four corners by heads of the Four Seasons, of which Winter, with a leafless bough, remains. A third room has Cupids dressed as gladiators—" *retiarii*, with their short swords and entangling nets; *secutores*, helmeted and greaved; *rudarii*, the veteran 'masters of the ceremonies.' Here you see the athletes making ready for the coming fight, there the struggle has commenced. Here, the *rudarius* comes to the succour of the wounded *retiarius*; there, he lies disarmed, 'butchered to make a Roman holiday.'" Another room contains a *caminus*, or open fireplace; and elsewhere are extensive portions of the bath, and large rooms with hypocausts for heating the *sudatorium*. Bignor Church, on the hill, has been prettily restored, and is decidedly worth a visit. Like other Sussex churches, it retains untouched its 13th cent. chancel, with the curious opposite "dropped" lancets that must be classified as "low-side" windows in lack of a better description. The core, however, is that of an aisleless Norm. church, to which aisles have been added in succession in the 13th cent. The "ponderous stones" of the restored chancel arch have possibly been brought from the Roman villa by Sax. or early Norm. masons. There is some Curvilinear screen-work (also fairly common in Sussex); and the curious Latin inscription to Thomas Sefton (N. wall of chancel) is worth reading. Sutton [3 m. Petworth] church, barely $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Bignor (but there is an appalling hill between the two), is also of some distinction, and has a peculiar S. arcade. The chancel is Curvilinear, with its piscina and sedilia; and there are apparently some remnants of contemporary glass in its windows, though foolishly mixed up with modern shams. But the Emblem of St. Luke, and, I suppose, the Coronation of the Virgin (E. window), are genuinely mediæval.

II. To Steyning, along the Crest of the Downs.—About 1 m. E. of Bury church, by ferry and footpath, is the delightfully old-world village of Amberley [$1\frac{1}{4}$ m.], beautifully placed at the foot of the hills, and overlooking, towards the N., the extensive marshes of Amberley Wild Brooks, which revert, after heavy rainfall, to a continuous sheet of water. The church is more important than most of those in Sussex, and retains its magnificent Norm. chancel arch. The tower and S. aisle, however, were added, and the chancel was recast

and probably extended to the E., in the 13th cent.; whilst the beautiful S. doorway is apparently early Dec.—the capitals of the side shafts have naturalistic carving (oak and vine). This church has many familiar Sussex details; it retains its E.E. east triplet; the marble font is of Sussex type; and the nave and aisle are contained beneath a single sloping roof. Notice the iron hour-glass stand; the painted consecration cross (N. of nave); and the brass (S. aisle) of John Wantle (d. 1425), with an early instance of the heraldic tabard.

Immediately adjoining the church (W.) are the interesting ruins of the **Castle**.† The site is said to have belonged to the Bishops of Selsey (p. 116), and it was afterwards a country house of their successors, the Bishops of Chichester; but the present building is apparently due to Bishop Rede in 1377. This has received less notice than it merits: it is really a valuable variant of the type of northern castle of which Bolton and Lumley are good examples, and to which Bodiam (p. 11) is analogous. The building is an oblong (from E. to W.), and had apparently a tower at each angle, but wholly inside the general enceinte, without projection (the N.W. tower remains perfect to a certain height). The whole N. front of the structure, which internally is divided into two courts (a striking departure from the Bolton type), rests on a low cliff of rock above the Wild Brooks. The best preserved remaining feature is the rectangular gate-house, on the S. of the W., or greater, court, with two half-drums at its two outer angles. West of this was the guardroom, communicating with a singular, now dry, well (? or dungeon); whilst the passage was defended by a portcullis. Between the two courts was the great hall, of which the usual three doorways (to the kitchen, etc.) (N.) remain, together with some traces of the adjacent passage through the screens, as well as the S. portion of the W. wall (with a good Dec. window), now incorporated into the present dwelling-house on the S. of the E. court. This last was constructed by Bishop Sherburne (p. 109) in 1508, which suggests that the Castle as a whole had already lapsed to ruin. Its present condition, however, is attributed to Waller and his iconoclastic Roundheads (p. 146) in 1643. On the E. of the smaller court there is a postern to the churchyard.

From Amberley the tourist should gain the escarpment of the Downs by the winding track, or "borstall," and thence continue roughly along their N. edge till he descend to c. 10½ m. **Steynning** (p. 96). No more precise directions are required; the thyme, or violet, sprinkled turf—according as summer rules, or spring—is unfenced from end to end; and if he is careful to make short cuts across the necks of the short spurs that project between the combs—otherwise, by winding round the ins and outs of the exact edge, the distance is almost doubled—it is hardly possible to go far wrong. Left, and below him, for the whole distance is the blue immensity of the Weald, bounded only in the distance by the long line of Surrey hills; whilst as he traverses in easy succession the airy summits of *Rackham* (625 ft.), *Kithurst* (697 ft.), and *Highden Hill* (667 ft.),

and of Chanetonbury Ring (783 ft.; p. 97), he looks down, at the beginning and close of his walk respectively, on the historic mansions of Parham (*below*) and Wiston (p. 97), and intermediately on the villages of Storrington (*below*), Sullington (*below*), and Washington (p. 93). Opposite the last he descends into a marked gap in the escarpment, traversed by the London to Worthing high-road. A lovelier walk for a summer day can hardly be desired.

III. **Amberley to Steyning, by the Foot of the Downs.**—This route, less delightful than the last, has at least these two advantages—that the grand escarpment itself of the Downs is better seen from below than from above, and that the way has points of artificial interest. [At c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. a lane leads L. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Parham House**,† perhaps the finest Tudor mansion, and set perhaps in the loveliest park, in Sussex. This stately English home was begun by Sir Thomas Palmer in the early 16th cent., and enlarged by Sir Thomas Bishopp after 1597. Queen Elizabeth dined in the great hall in 1591. The collections in this old house, prior to its recent sale, were almost priceless, especially the armour in the hall, which came largely from the desecrated church of St. Irene in Constantinople, and was left there by the Christian knights who defended the city against the Sultan Mahomet II. in 1453. It was far the best collection of this early date in England. Amongst other famous rarities was the copy of Montaigne's Essays, with the autograph of Shakespeare. There are still portraits of Elizabeth and her favourite Earl of Leicester, as well as one of Sir William Hervey, third husband of the famous Penelope d'Arcy (see Mr. Hardy's "Group of Noble Dames"), "who promised to marry three suitors in turn and did so." In the woods, N. of the park, is a heronry. Parham Church, on the lawns immediately S. of the house, has a leaden font (c. 1351), on which "I.H.C. Nazar" is repeated twelve times.] 4 m. **Storrington** [*Inn*: White Lion, well spoken of. Pop., 1,186. Motor-bus to Worthing.], a somewhat large and straggling village. Here, in the Premonstratensian priory (removed from France in 1882-83), the unhappy Francis Thompson was nursed back to health after his London misadventures c. 1888, and here he first seriously turned poet, and wrote the "Ode to the Setting Sun" and "Daisy":

"She went her unremembering way,
She went and left in me
The pang of all the partings gone,
And partings yet to be."

[At c. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. a lane runs $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. (and runs no farther) to **Sullington**, high up on the base of the chalk hills, with a grand view towards the N., and wholly free from motor dust and trippers. The church, with a late 12th cent. core and 13th cent. aisle (N.), has a curious "squint," combined with a "low-side" window that has relics of 15th cent. glass. In the basement of the stumpy W. tower is the torso of the marble effigy of a 13th cent. knight.] $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Washington** (p. 93), where we cross the road from London to Worthing. During the rest of our journey Chanetonbury Ring (p. 97) is a conspicuous and beautiful feature (R.), and at one point (looking back)

there is a charming peep of Wiston House. For this and Bunton Chapel (L. at c. 8 m.) see pp. 97, 98. 11 m. **Steyning** (p. 96).

IV. Very oddly, there is no through lane along the strath of the Arun valley between Bury and Arundel: a lane penetrates it from either end, but there is nothing to link the two Stokes save a foot-path. The visitor, however, should walk this way for the sake of visiting these two villages. **North Stoke** [$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Amberley], c. 3 m. S. from Bury, has an interesting and beautiful old church, beautifully restored. The core is aisleless Norm., but the chancel was rebuilt, or recast, c. 1250, and the two transeptal chapels added c. 1275, with good Geometrical tracery. Notice how the jambs of the chancel arch spring from bases some distance up the wall—a not uncommon feature in Sussex, and found elsewhere; the motive was perhaps to accommodate a low stone chancel screen, like that which survives at West Tarring (p. 90). On each side of this arch, to the W., is a large niche, with traces of colour, that apparently held the reredos to an altar: two other altars stood respectively in the two transeptal chapels, so that this country church of average size, in addition to the High Altar, had also once *four* additional altars in a row. Opposite that in the S. transeptal chapel are two extremely big and high recessed seats in the wall: these can hardly have been ordinary sedilia, and Mr. Johnston conjectures that they were once occupied by the lord and lady of the neighbourhood. Notice the two “dropped” lancets, so common in this county, that look like “low-side” windows; the 13th cent. piscina and sedilia; the foliated corbels in the E. wall that perhaps once carried the beam for a reredos; the fragments of 13th cent. glass, including a Coronation of the Virgin (E. window); the remains of wall painting on the W. face of the chancel arch; and the horseshoe shape of the outer mouldings of the arch itself.

South Stoke [3 m. Arundel] has an over-restored church of c. 1200, with a W. tower of diminutive ground-plan, and a ribbed S. porch. The one great point of interest is the strange composition of the W. end, which not only exhibits a lancet window on each side of the tall and narrow tower arch (p. 136), but also a third lancet and a plain rectangular aperture in the W. wall of the tower, seen in the same view respectively through the tower arch and through a circular-headed opening in the apex of the W. wall of the nave. From South Stoke Arundel is reached in c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing the Black Rabbit, a favourite inn with fishermen and boating-parties.

From Bury the road mounts steeply up the side of the down (beautiful views) to a summit level of 420 ft.; and then drops slightly to 53 m. *Whiteways Lodge* (c. 372 ft.), at the entrance to Arundel Park. Hence the pleasantest way for all but motorists is to proceed through the lovely deer-park, with its groups of lordly beeches on steep chalk bluffs above the river; but the main road is roughly parallel, and never $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. $55\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Arundel**.

Those who do not wish to visit Arundel may proceed directly towards Chichester from the lodge by keeping the main road (R.) as it descends, unfenced, down a narrow chalk glen, skirting (L.) a long sweep of typical chalk down, dark with dense clusters of yew. At c. 55½ m. a slight divergence (R.), involving barely ½ m. extra, may be made to visit **Slindon** [3½ m. Barnham], with an Elizabethan mansion, in an earlier house on the site of which died Archbishop Stephen Langton (1228). The over-restored church, mostly Norm. and Trans., has the only wooden effigy in Sussex (? 16th cent., ? Sir Thomas Kempe). The curious E.E. font inclines rather to a Cornish type; and there are two "dropped" lancet "low-side" windows. The road from Arundel to Chichester is joined c. 4½ m. from the former town. The saving effected by this direct route, as compared with going round by Arundel, is c. 2½ m.

Arundel [2 m. *Hotels*: Norfolk Arms, one of the best in Sussex; Bridge. Castle Tea-Rooms. Pop., 2,741]. As seen on the road from its railway-station, or, better still, as approached from the S., few towns in England, or none, wear an aspect so wholly feudal, and present themselves with such majestic picturesqueness, as the historic borough of Arundel. To the R., as we come from Tortington (p. 146), on the exact edge of a spur of hill, is seen the princely castle of the Fitzalans and Howards, and to the L. the lofty pile, a mass of springing pinnacles and flying buttresses, of the great Roman Catholic church of St. Philip Neri, with the Sussex "head" of the ancient church of St. Nicholas, half parish, half collegiate, in the gap between the two; whilst below is a cluster of mellow red roofs and a foreground of emerald marsh, and above and beyond a stately background of chalk down, with dense, forest-like masses of trees. Curiously enough, this wholly delightful picture of belated mediævalism is largely of 19th cent. execution: both the Roman Catholic church in its inception, and the bulk of the Castle in its present guise, are due to the enthusiasm of its recent ducal owner.

The first mention of Arundel is in the will of Alfred the Great (885), and it was afterwards the property of Harold. The Conqueror granted it c. 1070 to Roger de Montgomery, who had commanded the Bretons at Hastings, and it became the chief town of one of the six Rapes into which the county was now, for military purposes, divided. On the rebellion of his son, Robert, the honour was forfeited to Henry I., who settled it on his wife, Queen Adeliza. Adeliza, after Henry's death, married William of Albin; and from this couple is lineally descended the present Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel and Surrey, though the succession has passed twice

through the female line, by the marriage of an heiress, from the Albinis to the Fitzalans in 1243, and from the Mowbrays to the Howards in 1580. The present Earldom of Arundel (the oldest extant English peerage) was created by Henry II. c. 1155, and the present Dukedom of Norfolk (the senior Dukedom) and Earl Marshal of England in 1483. The present Duke (now a minor) is thus 16th Duke of Norfolk, and 34th Earl of Arundel of the existing creation.

Arundel has undergone three sieges, of which the most important was that by Sir William Waller, on behalf of the Parliament, between 20th December, 1643, and 6th January, 1644. Guns were then placed on the church tower, and "played" on to the Castle, and the domestic buildings were then ruined, and so continued for a century.

The **Castle**,† though largely modern, is rivalled only in dignity of mass and pride of place by Windsor, Alnwick, and Bamborough; and perhaps, in point of mass alone, by Warwick. Probably the first fortress here was that erected by Roger de Montgomery immediately after the Conquest.* This consisted, as usual, of earthworks only, though crowned with a wooden stockade; and the original outline of this first fortress, whose importance was testified by its unusual possession, as at Windsor and Alnwick, of a central motte-hill and *two* baileys, is still exactly preserved, after all mutilations, by the plan of the present buildings—the N. (or upper) ward by the walled enclosure called the tilt-yard, and the S. (or lower) by the domestic buildings (forming three sides of a quadrangle) of the present inhabited Castle. These last, after lying in ruin for many years (*above*), were restored in poor sham Gothic by the 10th Duke at the close of the 18th cent., and again almost totally reconstructed by the late Duke, but with scrupulous preservation of every fragment of genuine mediæval work, during the last thirty years, with Mr. Buckler for architect. Practically nothing remains of the work of Duke Charles save the curious-looking library and the outer entrance gateway at the top of Castle Hill. Of the magnificent modern work, in the style of the 13th cent., the staircase, hall, and chapel (with a wealth of marble shafting) are the three outstanding features. The pictures consist largely of family portraits, including the poet Earl of Surrey, beheaded

* Good authorities now hold that the "Castrum Harundel" mentioned in Domesday as having paid certain rents "tempore Regis Edwardi" was the town, and not a castle in the modern sense

in 1547, by Guillim Streete; the luckless 20th Earl, Philip, pronounced "Venerable" by the Church of Rome in 1886, who was imprisoned by Elizabeth, virtually by reason of his faith, from 1586 to 1595, and refused the comfort of his wife, when dying, unless willing once to attend the English Church; and his son, the Protestant 21st Earl, who, at Evelyn's instigation, gave the Arundel marbles to Oxford. Other family portraits are by Holbein, Gainsborough, and Vandyke; and in the smoking-room are exquisite water-colours by Turner and Prout.

The mediæval buildings that survive at Arundel are more important than is commonly supposed. These consist chiefly of the shell-keep, on the early Norm. motte; and the entrance gate-house and barbican. It is probable that Roger de Montgomery had begun to replace the wooden palisades on his new earthworks by more durable stone masonry prior to his death in 1094; and it is just possible that the early Norm. gateway, which bears his name, is really part of his work, though the upper chamber has been altered in the Dec. period, and though the present vaulting, and perhaps the portcullis grooves (outer arch), are later insertions. In front of this gate was added in the 14th cent. (or the close of the 13th cent.) the present stately barbican, with its outer portcullis grooves and rectangular flanking turrets on the outer face, which is entered by a modern draw-bridge across the now dry moat—the whole a magnificent example of military engineering. The large, oval *shell-keep* on the motte-hill was probably added c. 1135-87 (authorities differ within these limits), and is approached, like that at Carisbrook, by a long flight of steps. Where the S. curtain joins the keep there is a tower of c. 20 ft. projection, which contains the well-house and the Chapel of St. Martin. The battlements (restored) are said by Clark to be Dec. addition, but are believed by Mr. Johnston to be a genuine, though rare, example of 12th cent. crenellation. The parapet walk should be ascended for the view, and especially in order to grasp the general plan of the Castle, which lies below one like a map. *Bevis Tower* is on the W. curtain of the N. (or upper) ward. Though much restored, it is supposed to retain its 13th cent. outline.

Arundel Church was built by Richard Fitzalan in 1380—the structural chancel for a college of secular canons, and the structural nave and transepts for the parish. Unhappily it was

decided, after a remarkable lawsuit, in 1880, that the chancel (or Fitzalan Chapel) was the property of the Duke; and it is now accordingly walled off by a partition, which consists on its W. side (though for this the Duke was not responsible) of a rough surface of common bricks. It is impossible, accordingly, to view the interior of this fine early Perp. structure as a whole; and even the exterior can only properly be grasped on its N. side, since the S. side of the chancel is obscured by the small contemporary quadrangle of the College (now a house of Servite nuns). Perp. work of any date is decidedly uncommon in Sussex, and this in the nave and transepts of Arundel is distinctly chaste and vigorous. Points to notice externally are the central tower, with its unusual arrangement of belfry windows, and with a sanctus bell suspended in the upper on the S.; the three important porches (the N. of wood); and the large quatrefoil clearstory windows. Internally the window-frames in the aisles are produced towards the ground to form stone benches; there is a remarkable canopied stone pulpit, of unique design, round the S.W. pier of the crossing; whilst in the N. aisle are two remarkable wall paintings of the Seven Deadly Sins, represented by seven dragons issuing from the body of a gigantic naked man (probably Pride, p. 122), and the Seven Acts of Mercy (p. 123) depicted between the spokes of a wheel. It is clear from the exceptional arrangement of the E. end (and especially from the lowness of the arch) that the Fitzalan Chapel can never have been intended to serve as a parish chancel. The arch itself is filled by a remarkable iron grille. There is a descent of four steps into the nave from the S. doorway, and of seven from the W.

The Fitzalan Chapel itself is the most interesting spot in Arundel. Less striking architecturally than the parish church—it is hard to believe that the two formed part of the same design—it is remarkable for its monuments and brasses. The High Altar, the enormous *mensa* of which is said to be $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long—is set some distance from the E. wall, in front of a stone screen; and between this screen and the E. end is a small oratory, with its separate altar *in situ*, and entered on the S. by a doorway from the College, which, it is suggested, may have been used for the ministrations of sick canons. In the *Lady Chapel*, on the N. of the main building (from which it is separated by three arches on

the top of a low wall), the stalls and book-desks are largely ancient, and four of the misericordes are old. Notice on the E. side of the doorway between the two chapels the curious little niche, apparently for a book, with side holes for the insertion of a thumb and finger to pull it out. The modern glass of the E. window of the main chapel (by Hardman) is remarkable in its blending of pietistic sentiment and mediæval pomp. The subject is the Redemption of the World, and at the bottom is a kneeling figure of the late Duke in heraldic tabard, surrounded by souls in Purgatory. Among the redeemed above is the Venerable Philip Howard (p. 143).

The most striking of the monuments is the beautiful Purbeck marble chantry, on the S. of the main chapel, with its twisted shafts and magnificently carved canopy, of the 11th Earl of Arundel and his wife, Joan, the sister of "the King-maker." Inside are two recumbent effigies in Caen stone, on the top of two separate chest-tombs, piled one above the other, the W. end of the bottom one of which, projecting beyond its neighbour, serves also for an altar, the slab of which, perhaps uniquely, has two iron prickets for candles. This has been adjudged "the finest mediæval chantry tomb in England." On the N. of the sanctuary is a second enormous chantry, of wholly different character, of the 12th (d. 1524) and 13th (d. 1544) Earls. The style of this heavy monument is Renaissance, with touches almost Egyptian. In the centre of the chapel is the earliest of the monuments, an alabaster chest-tomb, surrounded by a contemporary iron railing with ten candle-prickets, and surmounted by the recumbent figures of the 7th Earl and of his wife, Beatrix, daughter of King John of Portugal. Under the arcade between the main chapel and the Lady Chapel is the monument, with alabaster recumbent effigy, of the 9th Earl, who fell in battle at Beauvais in 1435. Below is a *cadaver*. Finally, in the middle of the Lady Chapel, is the plainer tomb, now stripped of all its brasses save the galloping Fitzalan horse, of the 8th Earl (d. 1421). There are also, in both chapels, several interesting brasses. One of Adam Ertham (d. 1382), first Master of the College, is remarkable as exhibiting "the 'cappa nigra' of the choir, which is very rarely seen in monumental effigies." A second, of a canon, John Baker (d. 1455), has his initials down the front orphrey of his chasuble, "a very rare position for any personal device."

But the finest brass, when perfect, was that of Thomas Salmon (d. 1430).

On the R. bank of the tidal Arun (famed for its grey mullet are the slight ruins of the *Maison Dieu*, founded in 1380 by Richard, 11th Earl, and destroyed, it is alleged, by Waller's soldiery (p. 138). The great Roman Catholic church of St. Philip Neri was built by the late Duke from 1873 onwards, in a very French style of Gothic, from designs by Mr. Hansom. A spire was intended of 280 ft. in height, but, owing to the insecurity of the site, it is doubtful whether this will be completed. This and the unfinished chapel at Lancing College (p. 82), and perhaps Mr. Pearson's church at Hove (p. 73), must be grouped as the finest examples of neo-Gothicism in Sussex. But the Arundel example, thanks to its place in the general grouping, is far the most effective of the three.

Arundel Park, with its beautiful *Swanbourne Lake*, is a rambling-ground for many pleasant strolls. The model *Dairy* should be visited by those whom such things interest.

A group of interesting churches may be visited S. of Arundel by descending the R. bank of the river to Littlehampton, and by returning by the L. 2 m. *Tortington* [$\frac{3}{4}$ m. Ford], about half-way between which and Arundel (R.) are the slight remains of *Tortington Priory*, founded for Austin canons by Avice Corbet *temp.* Richard I. The beautiful little Norm. parish church, almost hidden among farm buildings, has an exquisite S. doorway and chancel arch, and a good Norm. font. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. Ford [$\frac{1}{4}$ m.], with a humble church standing lonely among the fields, and approached only by a footpath, that is yet perhaps almost the first in interest among the minor churches of Sussex, since it represents "every period of English architecture from the eleventh century to the seventeenth." The N. and W. walls of the nave (including the two smaller round-headed windows) are c. 1040; and the chancel arch is Norm. The wall paintings were discovered by Mr. P. Johnston (than whom no man has done more for the rescue of lost features of Sussex ecclesiology) in 1899. In the usual position above the chancel arch is a 15th cent. Doom, but in this case unusually treated: not only have we here bodies rising from their coffins, but the sea is also giving up its dead (they are shown emerging from boats). On the E. splay of the Curvilinear window (S. of nave) is the Agony in the Garden; and there is what Mr. Johnston believes to be a Sax. consecration cross (N. of nave at extreme W. end).

We are now in the flat tract of country between the Downs and the sea that is celebrated in Swinburne's "Sussex": "Southward shining, the lands declining subside in peace that the sea's light crowns"; and that is historically one of the most important districts

in the county, having been cultivated and peopled at a time when the Weald was largely impassable morass.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Climping** [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Ford], with a large and beautiful church, the somewhat new effect of whose interior must partly be attributed to the admirable preservation of the Caen stone dressings. The body, with S. aisle and N. and S. transeptal chapels, is c. 1250, and a beautiful homogeneous example of developed E.E.: the W. end is composed of two lancets, with an octofoil above them, and the end of the N. transeptal chapel is similar, with the substitution of a circle. Still more interesting is the earlier S. tower (1175-1200), with its instructive and curious blending of Romanesque with later details. The W. doorway of this should be particularly studied; there is a middle order of chevron continued without interruption from the ground; but the hood is developed "dog-tooth," and the inner opening is cusped to a trefoil—an unusually early instance of this treatment. The side shafts of the outer order are also bent into "zigzag" form, giving them a weak and broken-backed appearance, like the knock-kneed shafts on the S. exterior of Ferrara Cathedral, of which Ruskin remarks, in the "Seven Lamps," that they "suggest images of less agreeable character." Another curious feature is the manner in which, as at Old Shoreham (p. 102), small lancet lights are cut through pilaster buttresses—Mr. Bond is doubtless right in thinking in order to economise stone—and then oddly fringed with chevron. Inside there is a wonderfully carved 13th cent. chest that is probably contemporary with the body of the church.

About 2 m. S., at *Atherington*, is the curious old house of *Bailiff's Court*, with a late 13th cent. chapel with a beautiful piscina. This was the residence of the bailiff of two Norm. abbeys who once held land in Climping.]

$6\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Littlehampton** (p. 85), reached across the Arun by a comparatively new toll-bridge. We now return N. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Lyminster** [$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. Arundel. The name is a curious instance of attrition from Domesday *Lolinminstre* to *Lemster*, through *Leominster* and *Lyminster*; but the last (*Lim-minster*) is now the prevailing form]. Here, in the time of Athelstan, was founded a small nunnery, which afterwards became a Benedictine cell to *Almenesches*, in Normandy. Possibly part of this establishment survives in the parish church, which is of quite unusual length for its width, and has almost certainly pre-Conquest work in the S. nave wall (e.g., the head of a destroyed doorway). The chancel arch may also be Sax., but has obviously been raised (the lower imposts mark the original height). The N. aisle was added in the Trans. period, and has a really good arcade, as well as a curious 15th cent. king-post roof. In the churchyard (E. of N. porch) is an early grave-slab that is associated with a dragon-slayer story analogous to those that are connected with monuments at Brent Pelham, Hertfordshire, and at Kellington, Yorkshire. $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. Arundel.

The villages between Arundel and Worthing are described in Route XII. (p. 82). The excursions described above under the head of Bury (pp. 136-140) may be made from Arundel at the

expense of c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 extra miles, or the train may be taken to Amberley.

From Arundel the Chichester road turns W. The route ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is pleasant, especially during the first half; but though two or three villages are skirted at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or so, none, except 9 m. Westhampnett (p. 131), is exactly on the road. The way described below, through lanes, adds only c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the total distance, and threads a string of small villages, with churches of more or less interest. It keeps throughout to the S. of the high-road.

Beyond Arundel we traverse pleasant woods. At 58 m. we take the turn (L.) that brings us to

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Walberton** [$1\frac{3}{4}$ m. Barnham], where the walls of the aisleless, perhaps pre-Conquest, nave were pierced with plain arches towards the close of the 11th cent. Near the interesting (possibly pre-Conquest) font is part of a Sax. gable-cross, with well executed knotwork of the best Anglian period, that was found embedded in the wall in 1903. [Less than 1 m. E. of Walberton, and reached by a turning from the Arundel road before reaching it, is the little Norm. church of **Binstead** ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. Barnham). On the E. jamb of a window of c. 1140 is a contemporary wall painting of St. Margaret of Scotland. "This painting is of unique interest, no other of this truly saint-like queen being known to be in existence." The sawn-off ends of the rood-beam remain on each side of the chancel. There is an interesting Trans. font.]

61 m. **Eastergate** [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Barnham]. In the S. exterior of the chancel of the little church is much "herring-bone" masonry in Roman tile with wide mortar-joints. This is early Norm., or possibly even Sax., and the curious wall paintings inside are possibly contemporary.

62 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Aldingbourne** [3 m. Barnham]. The church, like that last described, and like those that follow, is a little off the road. Its principal point of interest is the E. bay of the Trans. S. aisle, which was remodelled, with some beautiful detail, and vaulted, in the E.E. period, probably to accommodate some altar of unusual importance. Notice the lovely E.E. sedilia and S. doorway, and considerable traces of wall painting.

At 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. a lane leads $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. to the interesting little church of **Tangmere** [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Drayton], the neighbourhood of which is at present spoilt by a hideous aerodrome. Here the core is Norm., but the chancel (with *two* E. lancets) was apparently rebuilt c. 1250. Notice the fine oak framing in the nave to support the

little W. bell-turret, and the remarkable font (very plain, and rather rude), resembling that at Walberton (p. 148), and early Norm., if not earlier. It has a good 17th cent. cover. The most striking feature, however, is the delicate 13th cent. reredos behind the Communion Table, consisting of three small trefoiled arches, on Purbeck marble shafts, with a longer shaft of Purbeck marble curiously embedded in the wall on either side—a most lovely bit of work, but half concealed by modern hangings.

Barely $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther a second turning from the main road, but in this case to the S., leads in c. $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to the good mid-13th cent. church of *Oving* (2 m. Drayton; pron. “Ooving”), with N. and S. transeptal chapels, and with a shingled W. spire. On the S. of the chancel, internally, there remain traces of earlier work; and it is possibly to the existence of a former Norm. church, the foundations of which were excavated in 1881, that we must attribute the present unusual spaciousness of the nave. There are two doubtful “low-side” windows of the common Sussex type. Notice the curious Perp. tracery of the inserted 15th cent. windows in the nave; the old altar-stone under the Communion Table; the 13th cent. font; and the lovely 13th cent. N. doorway of the nave.

66 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Chichester (p. 103).

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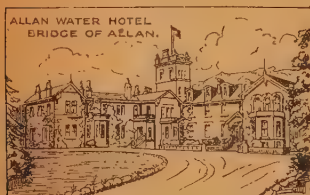
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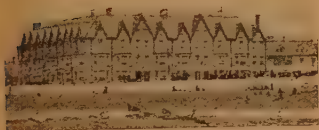
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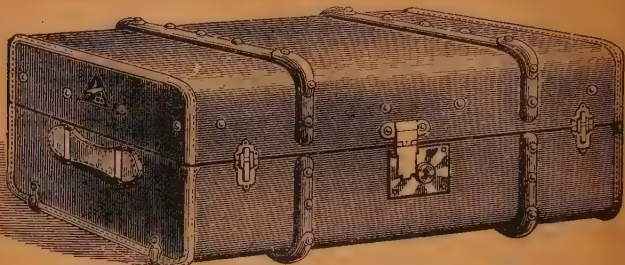
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